

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of business men of Falls City and Verdon, Nebr., against rural parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MILLINGTON: Petition of Utica (N. Y.) Ministers' Association, for the Burkett-Sims bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a petition of William Blaikie Co., of Utica, N. Y., against the enactment of House bill 25241, imposing a tax on druggists in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles E. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of George S. Lenhart, against codification of the laws relative to printing in the Government departments; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a petition of J. A. Dougherty's Sons, distillers, of Philadelphia, for House bill 29466; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of navy-yard employees, favoring construction of revenue cutters in the Boston Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. Brown (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edwin Richmond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Builders' Exchange of Baltimore City, for Washington as site of Panama Exposition of 1915; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. PRAY: Petition of 30 mechanics and others of Thompson, Ophir, Livingston, Sweetgrass, Garnet, Anaconda, Ovando, and Quartz, all in the State of Montana, against a rural parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Petition of Town Council of Little Compton, R. I., for Senate bill 5677, promoting efficiency of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Town Council of Barrington, R. I., favoring Senate bill 5677, for retirement of members of the Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: Petition of citizens of the sixteenth congressional district of Texas, against a parcels-post system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of citizens of Bartow, Clearwater, Lakeland, Plant City, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, and Dade City, all in the State of Florida, against rural parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of the New Haven Trades Council, of New Haven, Conn., relative to the tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SULZER: Memorial of the Walla Walla Trades and Labor Council, relating to the disposition of the cavalry post at Fort Walla Walla, in Washington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of citizens of the sixth Wisconsin congressional district, against a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 26, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. WARREN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### CREDENTIALS.

Mr. RICHARDSON presented the credentials of HENRY A. DU PONT, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Delaware a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. PURCELL presented the credentials of PORTER J. McCUMBER, chosen by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1911, which were read and ordered to be filed.

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States for the fiscal year 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1323), which, with the ac-

companying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, and ordered to be printed.

### CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon	Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Simmons
Bailey	Crane	Kean	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Crawford	Lodge	Smith, Mich.
Borah	Cullom	Martin	Smoot
Bradley	Cummins	Nelson	Stephenson
Brandegee	Curtis	Nixon	Stone
Briggs	Davis	Oliver	Sutherland
Bristow	Depew	Overman	Taliaferro
Brown	Dillingham	Page	Taylor
Bulkeley	du Pont	Paynter	Terrell
Burkett	Flint	Penrose	Thornton
Burnham	Frazier	Percy	Tillman
Burrows	Gamble	Perkins	Warner
Burton	Guggenheim	Piles	Warren
Carter	Hale	Purcell	Wetmore
Chamberlain	Heyburn	Richardson	
Clapp	Johnston	Root	

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BOURNE] is detained from the Chamber by illness, and has been this week.

Mr. BURNHAM. I understand that my colleague [Mr. GALINGER] is necessarily absent from the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-six Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Real Estate Exchange of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Tri-City Central Trades Council, of Granite City, Ill., and a petition of Local Union No. 8, Cement Workers and Helpers' Union, of Springfield, Ill., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 700, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Kankakee, Ill., and a petition of Local Division No. 96, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRISTOW presented petitions of Local Councils Nos. 24, of Piqua; 145, of Sterling; 203, of Havensville; 696, of Columbus; 921, of Tipton; 151, of Peabody; 254, of Osawatimie; 55, of Salina; 15, of Pittsburg; 692, of Kansas City; 46, of St. Marys; 513, of Castleton; 23 and 92, of Randall; 2, of Topeka; 6, of Leavenworth; 4, of Ottawa; 360, of Cherrydale; 316, of Mount Hope; 131, of Lewisburg; 22, of Wamego; 34, of Paola; 88, of Galena; 16, of Winfield; 160, of Lone Star; 1, of Topeka; 167, of Clinton; 876, of Overbrook; 352, of Linn; 23, of Manhattan; 460, of Independence; 327, of Courtland; 194, of Jonathan City; 158, of Thayer; 346, of Clyde; 37, of Wellsville; 8, of Holton; 106, of Elmdale; 812, of Alma; 7, of Atchison; 770, of Waterville; 789, of De Soto; 290, of Kansas City; 118, of Valley Falls; 10, of Abilene; 227, of Garnett; 784, of Lyndon; 188, of Council Grove; 111, of Everett; 601, of Coats; 144, of Burns; 454, of Argentine; 402, of Lansing; 9, of Fort Scott; 301, of Neosho Falls; 849, of Harveyville; 123, of Wichita; 202, of Bonner Springs; 33, of Coffeyville; 233, of Willard; 873, of Conway Springs; 53, of Baldwin; 778, of Rossville; 236, of Elk Falls; 125, of Meturn; 14, of Emporia; and 352, of Linn, all of the Fraternal Aid Association, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of the City Council of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of railway mail clerks, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DU PONT presented petitions of Captain Hydrick Post, No. 25, of Seaford; of General W. S. Hancock Post, No. 29, of Smyrna; of Admiral S. F. du Pont Post, No. 2, of Wilmington; of Charles Sumner Post, No. 4, of Wilmington; of Local Post No. 5, of New Castle; of Major W. F. Smith Post, No. 6, of

Dover; of General U. S. Grant Post, No. 13, of New Castle; of Captain P. C. Carter Post, No. 19, of Kent County; of General W. T. Sherman Post, No. 27, of Sussex County; and of B. F. Butler Post, No. 28, of Kent County, all of the Department of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Delaware, praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DU PONT. I present the memorial of Mrs. Harriet P. Porter, widow of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, setting forth the reasons for the favorable consideration of Senate bill 5593, granting her a pension, which was introduced by the Senator from New York [Mr. Root] January 20, 1910. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Printing.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I respectfully present the following memorial, which sets forth the reasons why Senate bill 5593 should be favorably considered by Congress. This memorial is the report of Senator DU PONT on Senator Root's bill for my relief:

Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, to whose widow the bill gives an increase of pension, entered the United States Military Academy in 1841, graduated in 1845, and took part with the greatest distinction in all the battles of our Army under Gen. Scott in the Mexican War. He was wounded in the desperate assault upon the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, the two other officers of his battery being killed and 27 out of 30 enlisted men of the battery being killed or wounded.

He served with honor in the Regular Army until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was appointed colonel of one of the new regiments of infantry and soon afterwards major general of Volunteers, being assigned to the command of a division, and afterwards the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan. Detached with his corps from that army and ordered to join Gen. John Pope in front of Washington, he took part in the second battle of Bull Run in August, 1862, where the Fifth Corps lost in about an hour's time 2,151 men, being one-third of its force present. Not long after a successful attempt was set on foot to unjustly make Gen. Porter the scapegoat of the disastrous defeat of the Union forces in that battle. Charges were preferred against him, and notwithstanding his indignant assertions of entire innocence he was tried by a general court-martial, which, after hearing a great deal of conflicting testimony, found him guilty and sentenced him to be cashiered and not allowed to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States Government.

Conscious of his innocence, Gen. Porter used every effort for years to have his case reopened, and, after many unsuccessful attempts, in 1878 President Hayes at last ordered a board of inquiry to make a thorough investigation of his case. Various original dispatches and other important papers which had not been presented at the court-martial were laid before this board, together with the testimony of many Confederate general officers as to the exact location and strength of the southern troops opposed to Porter at the second battle of Bull Run, upon which were based some of the chief allegations in support of the original charges, all of which conclusively showed that the previous evidence against him was absolutely false and misleading.

The members of the board of inquiry, consisting of Gens. Scofield, Terry, and Getty, after a most searching investigation lasting over 12 months, reported that "the original charges and specifications bore no discernible resemblance to the actual facts in the case; that the judgment of the original court-martial upon Gen. Porter's conduct was based upon totally erroneous impressions, not only respecting what his conduct really was, but respecting all the circumstances under which he acted, and that not one of all the gallant soldiers who took part in the occurrences under consideration was less deserving of such condemnation than he."

They further reported that, in their opinion, "justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter and restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service."

President Hayes submitted this report to Congress "for such action as shall seem expedient and just"; and although Gen. Grant, in a printed article in the North American Review, made a very strong appeal that justice be done to Gen. Porter, no action was taken by Congress until June 25, 1885, when the bill was passed restoring him to the Regular Army with the rank of colonel as of the date of his dismissal, coupled with the proviso that he was to receive no pay or emoluments during the time he was out of service.

Gen. Porter, upon his complete vindication and restoration to the Army, did not receive the back pay and emoluments, amounting to \$97,310.18, to which he would have been entitled had he not been most unjustly deprived of his commission, and which he should have received under every principle of justice and equity and in conformity with the precedents established by several analogous cases. In the opinion of your subcommittee this is a sufficient reason for excluding from consideration the fact that Mrs. Porter, who owns no real estate whatever, has an income of a little over \$1,700 a year, upon which she has to support herself and an unmarried daughter.

Attention is called to the statement of account, hereto appended, in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and also to a statement of analogous cases in which back pay and allowances were granted to officers who were restored to the Army as of the dates of their original commissions.

*Statement of account in the case of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, showing the amount which would be due him on the assumption that he remained in the service as a major general of Volunteers until December 1, 1865, and that from that date up to August 6, 1866, he held the grade of colonel on the active list.*

PAY.	
Jan. 21, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1865, pay of a major general, at \$220 per month.....	\$5, 226.00
Jan. 1, 1863, to Feb. 28, 1865, 15 rations a day, at 30 cents each.....	1, 809.00
Mar. 21, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865, 15 rations a day, at 50 cents each.....	2, 250.00
Total pay.....	9, 285.00

ALLOWANCES.

(Servants. The officer was entitled to servants not to exceed 4, if employed.)

Jan. 21, 1863, to Mar. 2, 1865, 4 servants, at \$11 per month each.....	\$1, 116.13
Mar. 3, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865, 4 servants, at \$16 per month each.....	590.40
Total servant hire.....	1, 706.53

FORAGE.

(Forage for horses, if kept.)

Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1865, at \$20 per month.....	465.96
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PAY.

Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866, pay of a colonel, at \$95 per month.....	570.00
6 rations and 4 additional rations for length of service, at 50 cents.....	900.00
July 1, 1866, to Mar. 1, 1867, pay of a colonel, at \$95 per month.....	763.16
6 rations and 5 additional rations for length of service, at 50 cents.....	795.30
Mar. 2, 1867, to July 14, 1870, pay of a colonel, at \$110 per month.....	4, 443.92
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, 33½ per cent increase on pay proper, under sec. 1 of the act of Mar. 2, 1867.....	843.37
Mar. 2, 1867, to July 27, 1867, 6 rations plus 5 additional rations for length of service, at 50 cents.....	962.50
July 28, 1867, to July 14, 1870, 6 rations plus 5 additional rations, at 30 cents.....	3, 554.21

Total pay for period from Jan. 1, 1866, to July 14, 1870.....	12, 832.46
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Servant hire, if servant was employed: July 1, 1866, to July 14, 1870, 2 servants, at \$16 each per month.....	1, 552.00
Forage for horses Jan. 1, 1865, to Mar. 2, 1867, at \$12 per month.....	312.60

PAY.

July 14, 1870, to Aug. 5, 1886, pay of a colonel with more than 20 years' service, at \$4,500 per annum.....	72, 252.50
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SUMMARY.

PAY.

Jan. 21, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1865.....	9, 285.00
Jan. 1, 1866, to July 14, 1870.....	12, 832.46
Less 5 per cent tax.....	22, 117.46
	1, 105.87
	21, 011.59
Pay, July 14, 1870, to Aug. 5, 1886.....	72, 262.50
	93, 274.09

ALLOWANCES.

Servant hire.....	3, 258.53
Forage.....	778.56
	4, 037.09

The act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 806), contains the following provision:

"That the proper accounting officers be, and they are hereby, directed to settle and adjust to Sarah K. McLean, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, all back pay and emoluments that would have been due and payable to the said Nathaniel H. McLean as a major from July 23, 1864, to the date of his reinstatement, March 3, 1875, and that the amount found due by said adjustment is hereby appropriated, to be paid out any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

NOTE.—This officer resigned from the service July 23, 1864, on account of having been ordered to Oregon for duty. The order sending him to Oregon was the result of his activity in unearthing frauds in the Quartermaster Department, and his resignation was in the nature of a protest against the treatment which was accorded him. The full circumstances relating to the matter will be found in House Report No. 279, Forty-third Congress, second session, and Senate Report No. 126, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

Attention is called to the case of Collins v. United States (14 C. Cls., 568, and C. Cls., 22.)

In this case the officer was restored to the Army and judgment was rendered in his favor for back pay amounting to \$17,987.83.

In the case of Kilburn v. United States (15 C. Cls., 41, 46) the court used this language:

"In all the cases referred to, the parties to whom back pay has been allowed have been considered by Congress to have been illegally or unjustly or inadvertently dismissed the service. In order to remedy the wrong or repair the injustice of such dismissal, it has been considered both just and humane that its revocation should be complete, and should relate back to the day of the order of dismissal so as to make the party entitled to full pay as though no such order had ever been made. (Winters v. The United States, 3 C. Cls. R., 136; Smith v. United States, 2 C. Cls. R., 206.) But such arrearages of pay have in every instance been allowed only under the acts of Congress authorizing the beneficiaries under them to assume a definite rank from a past date. This doctrine is fully expounded in the case of Maj. Collins (ante, p. 22)."

Respectfully submitted.

HARRIET P. PORTER.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I present a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from a large number of postal clerks of Dubuque, Iowa, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.



There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DUBUQUE, IOWA, January 25, 1911.

Senator COE I. CRAWFORD,  
Washington, D. C.:

Sixty railway postal clerks of Dubuque, Iowa, protest against being required to work extra in case of sickness or incapacity of any clerk, also in case of extra heavy mails, and against lengthening hours of duty over those at present established. We indorse the efforts of Congressman MARTIN, of South Dakota.

#### SIXTY RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. BORAH. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which I ask may lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 1.

To the honorable Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represents that—

Whereas a resolution is now pending in the Senate of the United States proposing to submit to the several States of the Union an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Members of the United States Senate shall be elected by the direct vote of the people of their respective States instead of the legislatures, as is now provided: Therefore

Your said memorialist earnestly recommends the passage of said resolution, and represents that the State of Idaho desires the submission of such amendment to the various States for ratification at an early date.

The secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The above senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the senate on the 16th day of January, 1911.

L. H. SWEETSER,  
President of the Senate.

The above senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the house of representatives on the 17th day of January, 1911.

CHARLES D. STOREY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the above senate joint memorial No. 1 originated in the senate during the eleventh session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

CHAS. W. DEMPSTER,  
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, W. L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1, by Freehafer, relating to the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Passed the senate January 16, 1911.

Passed the house January 17, 1911.

Which was filed in this office the 19th day of January, A. D. 1911, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State.

Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.] W. L. GIFFORD, Secretary of State.

Mr. BORAH. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2.

Be it resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the people of California having through their own efforts raised the sum of \$17,500,000 to be devoted to the purposes of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at the city of San Francisco, State of California, in 1915, have thereby gained the support and co-operation of all the States of the Pacific Slope, which are destined to profit through the holding of this great celebration; and

That the Government of the United States has been given satisfactory assurance that the undertaking will be financed and successfully accomplished through the joint efforts of the Western States; and

That the opening of the Panama Canal is of first importance to the Pacific coast and all tributary communities;

Wherefore we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to sanction the holding of the international celebration of 1915 at the city of San Francisco, State of California.

The within senate concurrent resolution No. 2 passed the senate on the 18th day of January, 1911.

L. H. SWEETSER,  
President of the Senate.

The within senate concurrent resolution No. 2 passed the house of representatives on the 18th day of January, 1911.

CHARLES D. STOREY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the within senate concurrent resolution No. 2 originated in the senate of the eleventh session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

CHAS. W. DEMPSTER,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. I present memorials from various States representing 71,000 business firms and corporations which are enumerated in the attached list, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Tou Velle bill. The memorials are too voluminous to bring physically into the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent to have them properly entered in the RECORD as having been presented by me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that will be done.

Mr. PENROSE. The accompanying memorials from the State of Pennsylvania are a sample.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, as follows:

Number of protests by States	68,000
Miscellaneous	3,000
Total	71,000

Alabama	600
Arizona	325
Arkansas	620
California	2,600
Colorado	1,185
Connecticut	1,415
Delaware	175
District of Columbia	150
Florida	585
Georgia	1,190
Idaho	500
Illinois	3,300
Indiana	1,675
Iowa	2,645
Kansas	1,572
Kentucky	740
Louisiana	500
Maine	878
Maryland	691
Massachusetts	4,050
Michigan	2,592
Minnesota	1,860
Mississippi	650
Missouri	1,620
Montana	585
Nebraska	1,300
Nevada	115
New Hampshire	500
New Jersey	1,622
New Mexico	256
New York	7,400
North Carolina	1,049
North Dakota	930
Ohio	3,585
Oklahoma	1,208
Oregon	695
Pennsylvania	5,750
Rhode Island	500
South Carolina	625
South Dakota	805
Tennessee	750
Texas	2,100
Utah	350
Vermont	500
Virginia	940
Washington	1,325
West Virginia	840
Wisconsin	1,900
Wyoming	205
Alaska 9, Hawaii 27, Porto Rico 23	59

Total 68,032

Mr. RAYNER presented a memorial of sundry members of the Society of Friends, of Maryland, remonstrating against any appropriation being made for the fortification of the Panama Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. SWANSON presented the memorial of Kate Cabell Cox, president of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, remonstrating against the establishment of a reformatory for the District of Columbia on what is known as the Belvoir or White House tract of land in Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Havensville, Burns, and Wamego, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Religious Society of Friends in America, remonstrating against any appropriation being made for the fortification of the Panama Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of Lee & Prentiss, of Vermillion, S. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Bee Publishing Co., of Bellefourche, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. JONES presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 700, Modern Brotherhood of America, of Sunnyside, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. LORIMER presented a petition of Energy Union, No. 122, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ELKINS presented a petition of the H. P. Moss Bookstore Co., of Parkersburg, W. Va., and a petition of the Tribune Printing Co., of Charleston, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. FLINT presented a petition of sundry commercial organizations of California, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Sacramento River, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMOOT (for Mr. McCUMBER), from the Committee on Pensions, to which were referred certain bills granting pensions and increase of pensions, submitted a report (No. 1009), accompanied by a bill (S. 10453) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which was read twice by its title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to the committee:

- S. 1218. Henry Fleming;
- S. 2525. Rebecca Whitthorne;
- S. 4877. John J. Duke;
- S. 8210. William T. Douglass;
- S. 8211. William H. H. Watkins;
- S. 8939. Andrew L. Weatherford;
- S. 9377. Cornelia A. Nickels;
- S. 9660. John Gillespie;
- S. 9663. Mary G. McCarty;
- S. 9671. Irene H. Eubanks;
- S. 9971. Allen Russell;
- S. 9981. Margaret C. Dougherty;
- S. 10134. Theophilus R. Bewley;
- S. 10167. Lyda S. Armstrong; and
- S. 10218. Charles C. Hanford

Mr. SMOOT (for Mr. McCUMBER), from the Committee on Pensions, to which were referred certain bills granting pensions and increase of pensions, submitted a report (No. 1010), accompanied by a bill (S. 10454) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which was read twice by its title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to the committee:

- S. 701. Lyman Aldrich;
- S. 1188. William C. Black;
- S. 2089. Josiah H. Rice;
- S. 2106. Charles Moulton;
- S. 2936. George W. Taylor;
- S. 3274. Cyrus T. Wardwell;
- S. 3816. Lafayette Carmack;
- S. 3820. William H. Black (alias William Hutchinson);
- S. 3855. James H. Mills;
- S. 3963. Thomas Anderson;
- S. 3964. Thomas Burt;
- S. 3967. William Dannels;
- S. 3989. Perry W. Holcomb;
- S. 3990. Matthew M. Perry;
- S. 3991. Enos Tyson;
- S. 4270. Christoph Stolte;
- S. 4430. Israel D. Lewis;
- S. 4658. Joseph B. Williams;
- S. 4763. Edgar Williams;
- S. 4811. Lena Rodelsheimer;
- S. 4889. William A. Hicks;
- S. 5096. William B. Mead;
- S. 5478. John Griffin;
- S. 5515. Jennie F. Grosvenor;
- S. 5776. Lucetta A. Robinson;
- S. 5990. John L. Corey;
- S. 6061. Sampson G. Haws;
- S. 6098. Alfred Odle;
- S. 6210. Charles A. Tournier;

- S. 6331. Gilbert G. Fitch;
- S. 6451. Levi Chappell;
- S. 6476. Sarah E. Bishop;
- S. 6697. James W. Griffith;
- S. 6701. William L. Felmly;
- S. 6755. William White;
- S. 6909. Benjamin O. Spaulding;
- S. 6911. Sebastian Glasstotter;
- S. 7072. John W. Carr;
- S. 7087. John B. Wordon;
- S. 7188. John A. Churchill;
- S. 7189. Dorick Banta;
- S. 7207. George W. Crawford;
- S. 7208. Thomas Collins;
- S. 7279. Joseph Wolgamot;
- S. 7303. James E. Merrifield;
- S. 7309. James H. Tubbs;
- S. 7327. Charles Wiswall;
- S. 7328. George Bond;
- S. 7353. Alfred Loftus;
- S. 7367. David A. Henderson;
- S. 7407. John McCombs;
- S. 7422. George W. Fine;
- S. 7489. Frank Benson;
- S. 7540. William H. McCune;
- S. 7544. William A. Thomas;
- S. 7556. William Fording;
- S. 7583. John G. Stroyick;
- S. 7598. Henry Moore;
- S. 7692. David D. Rains;
- S. 7776. John Cole;
- S. 7778. Robert J. Atwell;
- S. 7870. Martin Joy;
- S. 7880. John W. Pollock;
- S. 7951. Thomas E. Nason;
- S. 8035. Jonah Hutzler;
- S. 8178. George Sullivan;
- S. 8264. Jefferson D. Coats;
- S. 8267. Loren Shedd;
- S. 8298. Albert L. Graves;
- S. 8314. William P. Snodgrass;
- S. 8315. Lena D. Nickerson;
- S. 8368. Thomas D. Delton;
- S. 8369. Hezekiah E. Burton;
- S. 8375. Timothy F. Nell;
- S. 8444. John T. Edwards;
- S. 8838. Margaret Cullen;
- S. 8843. Annie Neid;
- S. 8847. Elihu S. Warner;
- S. 8848. Anna Simons;
- S. 8895. Joshua G. Richardson;
- S. 8903. David S. Bender;
- S. 8906. Amos H. Cory;
- S. 8921. John J. Van Tuyl;
- S. 8923. James S. Daugherty;
- S. 9037. Romanzo J. Ashley;
- S. 9076. Frederic C. Buten;
- S. 9077. Philip Bixby;
- S. 9083. George W. Carter;
- S. 9149. Mary A. Baker;
- S. 9155. John Norris;
- S. 9165. Horace A. Massey (alias Charles D. Monroe);
- S. 9166. Edward F. Smith;
- S. 9170. Marshall Sias, second;
- S. 9223. Dewitt C. McGill;
- S. 9224. Dayton P. Clark;
- S. 9232. John K. Law;
- S. 9279. Michael H. Higgins (alias Michael Hennessy);
- S. 9280. Gilman S. Danforth;
- S. 9313. Oscar D. Purinton;
- S. 9341. John Mantle;
- S. 9342. Sarah C. Burdick;
- S. 9406. Justus P. Luther;
- S. 9416. Charles H. Russell;
- S. 9434. John S. Haines;
- S. 9435. Thaddeus Cross;
- S. 9472. William C. Maxey;
- S. 9481. James W. Cox;
- S. 9522. Samuel M. Anderson;
- S. 9544. Moores Freeman;
- S. 9555. James H. B. McNees;
- S. 9603. Patrick Shields;
- S. 9672. Ulvilda E. Britton;
- S. 9688. Birney Wilkins;
- S. 9702. Solomon Blackburn;



S. 9712. William H. Wallace;  
 S. 9713. Albert G. Webster;  
 S. 9728. Isaac T. Hart;  
 S. 9739. Peter Sandford;  
 S. 9813. Susan E. Garland;  
 S. 9871. Ira Hakes;  
 S. 9879. Abner B. Crosbie;  
 S. 9880. Alden S. Wood;  
 S. 9881. William H. H. Patch;  
 S. 9884. Frederick Scheer;  
 S. 9886. Mary Ann Duffy;  
 S. 9911. Joshua S. Fisher;  
 S. 9936. Henry A. Marsh;  
 S. 9942. Henry A. Addleman;  
 S. 9943. William Means;  
 S. 9944. William M. Fairman;  
 S. 9972. John McCune;  
 S. 9980. James G. Durham;  
 S. 9982. Thomas Lauderback;  
 S. 9986. Asa Blanchard;  
 S. 10000. Nahum B. Pinkham;  
 S. 10029. Silas H. Drenner;  
 S. 10031. John H. Johnson;  
 S. 10032. Sarah E. Anderson;  
 S. 10049. James Blade (alias James Malaney);  
 S. 10058. Ephriam Hanson;  
 S. 10061. Charles P. Powers;  
 S. 10120. Horatio Nelson;  
 S. 10123. Benoni Sweet;  
 S. 10128. Francis Young;  
 S. 10129. William E. Stewart;  
 S. 10140. Helen J. K. Dean;  
 S. 10163. Jasper England;  
 S. 10174. William Evans;  
 S. 10178. Charlotte Johnson;  
 S. 10280. John C. Barr; and  
 S. 10290. Robert N. Adams.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 19505) for the relief of Eugene Martin, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1012) thereon.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 19747) for the relief of William C. Rich, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1013) thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 10275) relative to joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1014) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 132) authorizing the delivering to the commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans of one or two dismounted bronze cannon, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1015) thereon.

#### POCATELLO FOREST RESERVE.

Mr. BURNHAM. From the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 9566) to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pocatello National Forest Reserve.

Mr. BORAH. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the following-described lands, to wit, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, township 9 south, range 35; section 22, township 8 south, range 34; and section 1, township 9 south, range 34, all in Bannock and Oneida Counties, Idaho, be, and the same is hereby, reserved and withdrawn from entry and made a part of and included in the Pocatello National Forest Reserve.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I am entirely favorable to the setting aside of these lands for the protection of the watershed from which Pocatello is supplied with domestic water. I am not in favor of resorting to the fiction of creating a forest reserve where there is none. I have suggested and intended to urge further some candor in this matter and let it be made into a park. It is very proper and entirely appropriate to protect water by creating a park under park control.

I do not want this to be taken as an indication that I relax one jot, or ever intend to, on the existing law which prevents

the creation of any more forest reserves in Idaho. That is existing law, and I am not willing to assent to the creation of a forest reserve for any purpose on earth in the State of Idaho.

I know that this is merely a roundabout way of making a watershed, of protecting a watershed, keeping the sheep from tramping over it. The end to be attained is very desirable, but it is not a desirable way in which to accomplish it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HALE. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of reports of committees.

#### TOMBIGBEE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MARTIN. From the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 10304) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Tombigbee River near Iron Wood Bluff, in Itawamba County, Miss., and I submit a report (No. 1011) thereon.

Mr. PERCY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill just reported by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made in the form of a demand for the regular order. The bill goes to the calendar.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CULLOM:

A bill (S. 10455) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Church (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 10456) to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving bonds issued to provide money for the building of the Panama Canal as security for the issue of circulating notes to national banks, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 10457) to amend section 6 of the currency act of March 14, 1900, as amended by the act approved March 4, 1907; and

A bill (S. 10458) to authorize the receipt of certified checks drawn on national banks for duties on imports and internal taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LORIMER:

A bill (S. 10459) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Wilson (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10460) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Buntan (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10461) granting an increase of pension to George Relber;

A bill (S. 10462) granting an increase of pension to William F. Barnett; and

A bill (S. 10463) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McDermott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TERRELL:

A bill (S. 10464) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, La Fayette, Ga.; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO (by request):

A bill (S. 10465) for the relief of Jonathan C. Greeley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 10466) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Newton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 10467) for the relief of Sylvester P. Hill (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLINT:

A bill (S. 10468) granting an increase of pension to William F. Clark; and

A bill (S. 10469) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Burright; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 10470) granting an increase of pension to George K. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

A bill (S. 10471) for the relief of heirs or estate of Mrs. F. M. Harris, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10472) for the relief of heirs or estate of Joseph Holt, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10473) for the relief of heirs or estate of Joseph Cain, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10474) for the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas G. Neal, deceased (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 10475) for the relief of heirs or estate of Louis R. Dicus, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 10476) for the relief of Passed Asst. Paymaster Edwin M. Hacker; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 10477) for the relief of Pleasant C. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 10478) increasing the rate of pension to all soldiers and sailors of the War with Mexico and the widows of such soldiers and sailors;

A bill (S. 10479) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Webster;

A bill (S. 10480) granting an increase of pension to William L. Parks (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10481) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Hoding (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 10482) granting a pension to Tide Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 10483) providing for the payment of certain land claims; to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 10484) for the relief of the heirs of John L. Hayes, deceased;

A bill (S. 10485) for the relief of the estate of Edward Bedsole, deceased;

A bill (S. 10486) for the relief of heirs or estate of Samuel Bradford, deceased (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10487) for the relief of W. R. Hall;

A bill (S. 10488) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Trinity, Ala. (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 10489) for the relief of Dr. J. L. Vineyard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURROWS:

A bill (S. 10490) granting an increase of pension to Elias Shaffer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROOT:

A bill (S. 10491) to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 10492) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Hundley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 10493) granting an increase of pension to William H. Rickstrew (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 10494) granting a pension to Alice L. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 10495) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 10496) granting to the State of Wyoming 2,000,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a system of public roads in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 10497) granting an increase of pension to Harriet T. Summers;

A bill (S. 10498) granting an increase of pension to George W. Youngs;

A bill (S. 10499) granting an increase of pension to Henry Frink;

A bill (S. 10500) granting an increase of pension to Frederick C. Payne; and

A bill (S. 10501) granting a pension to Lucia W. Huxford (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 10502) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 137) for the relief of Thomas Hoyne; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to designate an inspector or inspectors at plants engaged in drying and freezing eggs, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment relative to the hours of labor of letter carriers in the City Delivery Service, and clerks in first and second class post offices, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLINT submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to grant all right, title, and interest of the United States of, in, and to the lands acquired as a settling basin for debris in the State of California to the grantors thereof, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for survey of lands of the United States in the District of Alaska, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the settlement of the claim of the United States against Watson, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEPEW submitted an amendment relative to the improvement of the approaches to the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRYE submitted sundry amendments relative to the construction of light vessels and light and fog-signal stations at various points in the lighthouse districts of the country, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY.

Mr. CLAPP. I present a paper which has been sent to me by Arthur MacDonald on statistical studies in criminology, including other patho-social conditions. I move that the paper be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

The motion was agreed to.

#### J. T. McCROSSON AND ASSOCIATES.

Mr. WARREN. I present sundry letters from the Secretary of War, with inclosures, addressed to the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, in response to a request for a report upon the bill (S. 9063) granting to J. T. McCrosson, his associates and assigns, certain water rights on the military reservation at Waianae Uka, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, together with other papers. I move that the matter be printed as a public document (S. Doc. No. 789).

The motion was agreed to.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, Executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On January 19:

S. 7635. An act authorizing the President to drop officers from the rolls of the Army under certain conditions.

On January 23:

S. 1997. An act to limit and fix the compensation of the appraiser of merchandise at the port of San Francisco.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States (S. Doc. No. 787), which was read:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In my annual message of December 6, 1910, I stated that the policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, had proved mutually beneficial, and that it justified further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries. I also informed you that, by my direction, the Secretary of State had dispatched two representatives of the Department of State as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government, that they were authorized to take steps to formulate a reciprocal trade agreement, and that the Ottawa conferences thus begun had been adjourned to be resumed in Washington.

On the 7th of the present month two cabinet ministers came to Washington as representatives of the Dominion Government, and the conferences were continued between them and the Secretary of State. The result of the negotiations was that on the 21st instant a reciprocal trade agreement was reached, the text of which is herewith transmitted with accompanying correspondence and other data.

One by one the controversies resulting from the uncertainties which attended the partition of British territory on the American Continent at the close of the Revolution, and which



were inevitable under the then conditions, have been eliminated—some by arbitration and some by direct negotiation. The merits of these disputes, many of them extending through a century, need not now be reviewed. They related to the settlement of boundaries, the definition of rights of navigation, the interpretation of treaties, and many other subjects.

Through the friendly sentiments, the energetic efforts, and the broadly patriotic views of successive administrations, and especially of that of my immediate predecessor, all these questions have been settled. The most acute related to the Atlantic fisheries, and this long-standing controversy, after amicable negotiation, was referred to The Hague Tribunal. The judgment of that august international court has been accepted by the people of both countries and a satisfactory agreement in pursuance of the judgment has ended completely the controversy. An equitable arrangement has recently been reached between our Interstate Commerce Commission and the similar body in Canada in regard to through rates on the transportation lines between the two countries.

The path having been thus opened for the improvement of commercial relations, a reciprocal trade agreement is the logical sequence of all that has been accomplished in disposing of matters of a diplomatic and controversial character. The identity of interest of two peoples linked together by race, language, political institutions, and geographical proximity offers the foundation. The contribution to the industrial advancement of our own country by the migration across the boundary of the thrifty and industrious Canadians of English, Scotch, and French origin is now repaid by the movement of large numbers of our own sturdy farmers to the northwest of Canada, thus giving their labor, their means, and their experience to the development of that section, with its agricultural possibilities.

The guiding motive in seeking adjustment of trade relations between two countries so situated geographically should be to give play to productive forces as far as practicable, regardless of political boundaries. While equivalency should be sought in an arrangement of this character, an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable. No yardstick can measure the benefits to the two peoples of this freer commercial intercourse and no trade agreement should be judged wholly by customhouse statistics.

We have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements. We have drawn upon our natural resources in such a way as to invite attention to their necessary limit. This has properly aroused effort to conserve them, to avoid their waste, and to restrict their use to our necessities. We have so increased in population and in our consumption of food products and the other necessities of life, hitherto supplied largely from our own country, that unless we materially increase our production we can see before us a change in our economic position, from that of a country selling to the world food and natural products of the farm and forest to one consuming and importing them. Excluding cotton, which is exceptional, a radical change is already shown in our exports in the falling off in the amount of our agricultural products sold abroad and a corresponding marked increase in our manufactures exported. A farsighted policy requires that if we can enlarge our supply of natural resources, and especially of food products and the necessities of life, without substantial injury to any of our producing and manufacturing classes, we should take steps to do so now. We have on the north of us a country contiguous to ours for 3,000 miles, with natural resources of the same character as ours which have not been drawn upon as ours have been, and in the development of which the conditions as to wages and character of the wage earner and transportation to market differ but little from those prevailing with us. The difference is not greater than it is between different States of our own country or between different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Ought we not, then, to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada, if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her great supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? This is not a violation of the protective principle, as that has been authoritatively announced by those who uphold it, because that principle does not call for a tariff between this country and one whose conditions as to production, population, and wages are so like ours, and when our common boundary line of 3,000 miles in itself must make a radical distinction between our commercial treatment of Canada and of any other country.

The Dominion has greatly prospered. It has an active, aggressive, and intelligent people. They are coming to the parting of the ways. They must soon decide whether they are to regard themselves as isolated permanently from our markets by a perpetual wall or whether we are to be commercial friends.

If we give them reason to take the former view, can we complain if they adopt methods denying access to certain of their natural resources except upon conditions quite unfavorable to us? A notable instance of such a possibility may be seen in the conditions surrounding the supply of pulp wood and the manufacture of print paper, for which we have made a conditional provision in the agreement, believed to be equitable. Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too crystallized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries, and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?

I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual. Excluding the element of transportation, the price of staple food products, especially of cereals, is much the same the world over, and the recent increase in price has been the result of a world-wide cause. But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

In the reciprocal trade agreement numerous additions are made to the free list. These include not only food commodities, such as cattle, fish, wheat and other grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, and dairy products, but also rough lumber and raw materials useful to our own industries. Free lumber we ought to have. By giving our people access to Canadian forests we shall reduce the consumption of our own, which, in the hands of comparatively few owners, now have a value that requires the enlargement of our available timber resources.

Natural, and especially food, products being placed on the free list, the logical development of a policy of reciprocity in rates on secondary food products, or foodstuffs partly manufactured, is, where they can not also be entirely exempted from duty, to lower the duties in accord with the exemption of the raw material from duty. This has been followed in the trade agreement which has been negotiated. As an example, wheat is made free and the rate on flour is equalized on a lower basis. In the same way, live animals being made free, the duties on fresh meats and on secondary meat products and on canned meats are substantially lowered. Fresh fruits and vegetables being placed on the free list, the duties on canned goods of these classes are reduced.

Both countries in their industrial development have to meet the competition of lower-priced labor in other parts of the world. Both follow the policy of encouraging the development of home industries by protective duties within reasonable limits. This has made it difficult to extend the principle of reciprocal rates to many manufactured commodities, but after much negotiation and effort we have succeeded in doing so in various and important instances.

The benefit to our widespread agricultural-implement industry from the reduction of Canadian duties in the agreement is clear. Similarly the new, widely distributed, and expanding motor-vehicle industry of the United States is given access to the Dominion market on advantageous terms.

My purpose in making a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada has been not only to obtain one which would be mutually advantageous to both countries, but one which also would be truly national in its scope as applied to our own country and would be of benefit to all sections. The currents of business and the transportation facilities that will be established forward and back across the border can not but inure to the benefit of the boundary States. Some readjustments may be needed, but in a very short period the advantage of the free commercial exchange between communities separated only by short distances will strikingly manifest itself. That the broadening of the sources of food supplies; that the opening of the timber resources of the Dominion to our needs; that the addition to the supply of raw materials will be limited to no particular section does not require demonstration. The same observation applies to the markets which the Dominion offers us in exchange. As an illustration, it has been found possible to obtain free entry into Canada for fresh fruits and vegetables—a matter of special value to the South and to the Pacific coast in disposing of their products in their season. It also has been practicable to obtain free entry for the cottonseed oil of the South—a most important product with a rapidly expanding consumption in the Dominion.

The entire foreign trade of Canada in the last fiscal year, 1910, was \$655,000,000. The imports were \$376,000,000, and of

this amount the United States contributed more than \$223,000,000. The reduction in the duties imposed by Canada will largely increase this amount and give us even a larger share of her market than we now enjoy, great as that is.

The data accompanying the text of the trade agreement exhibit in detail the facts which are here set forth briefly and in outline only. They furnish full information on which the legislation recommended may be based. Action on the agreement submitted will not interfere with such revision of our own tariff on imports from all countries as Congress may decide to adopt.

Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to food and forest products. The question of the cost of clothing as affected by duty on textiles and their raw materials, so much mooted, is not within the scope of an agreement with Canada, because she raises comparatively few wool sheep, and her textile manufactures are unimportant.

This trade agreement, if entered into, will cement the friendly relations with the Dominion which have resulted from the satisfactory settlement of the controversies that have lasted for a century, and further promote good feeling between kindred peoples. It will extend the market for numerous products of the United States among the inhabitants of a prosperous neighboring country with an increasing population and an increasing purchasing power. It will deepen and widen the sources of food supply in contiguous territory, and will facilitate the movement and distribution of these foodstuffs.

The geographical proximity, the closer relation of blood, common sympathies, and identical moral and social ideas furnish very real and striking reasons why this agreement ought to be viewed from a high plane.

Since becoming a nation, Canada has been our good neighbor, immediately contiguous across a wide continent without artificial or natural barrier except navigable waters used in common.

She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval, their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada. I therefore earnestly hope that the measure will be promptly enacted into law.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1911.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not see how the message can go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It affects the revenues of the United States. It should go to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the reference will be changed.

Mr. LODGE. It is not a treaty.

Mr. CULLOM. It is not a treaty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reference will be changed, and the message and the accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 29360) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be read for amendment; the committee amendments to be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming? The Chair hears none.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Legislative," subhead "Senate," on page 2, line 22, after the word "clerk," to insert "reading clerk;" in line 24, before the word "librarian," to strike out "reading clerk;" in the same line, after the word "librarian," to insert "file clerk;" on page 3, line 4, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant indexer for Senate public documents, \$2,220;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to insert "printing clerk,

\$2,220;" in line 8, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "three;" in line 9, before the word "clerks," to strike out "five" and insert "four;" in line 11, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and twenty;" in line 16, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" in line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "three laborers, at \$840 each;" in line 20, before the word "laborers," to strike out "six" and insert "three;" and in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten" and insert "ninety-two thousand four hundred and sixty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of Secretary: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of the contingent fund of the Senate, \$6,500; hire of horse and wagon for the Secretary's office, \$420; assistant secretary, Henry M. Rose, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,250; financial clerk, \$3,000, and \$1,250 additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; minute and journal clerk, and enrolling clerk, at \$3,000 each; principal clerk, executive clerk, reading clerk, and assistant financial clerk, at \$2,750 each; librarian, file clerk, chief bookkeeper, and clerk, compiling a history of revenue and general appropriation bills, at \$2,500 each; compiler of Navy Yearbook and indexer for Senate public documents, Pitman Pulsifer, \$3,500; assistant indexer for Senate public documents, \$2,220; keeper of stationery, \$2,400; printing clerk, \$2,220; 3 clerks, at \$2,220 each; 4 clerks, at \$2,100 each; assistant librarian, \$2,220; assistant librarian, \$1,800; assistant librarian, \$1,600; skilled laborer, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,600; assistant keeper of stationery, \$1,900; assistant in stationery room, \$1,200; messenger, \$1,440; assistant messenger, \$1,200; 3 laborers, at \$840 each; 3 laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$92,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for salaries of clerks and messengers to committees, on page 4, line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and forty" and insert "eight hundred," so as to read:

Clerks and messengers to committees: Clerk of printing records, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand, eight hundred" and insert "two thousand two hundred and twenty;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant clerk, \$1,800," so as to read:

Assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 10, to increase the total appropriation for salaries of clerks and messengers to committees from \$315,420 to \$318,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 10, to insert:

For additional amount for the clerk to the Committee on Rules for revising and preparing for publication biennially, under the direction of the committee, the Senate Manual, to be immediately available, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, on page 9, line 22, before the word "messengers," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" and in line 24, before the word "messengers," to strike out "forty-eight" and insert "forty-seven," so as to read:

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$6,500; horse and wagon for his use, \$420, or so much thereof as may be necessary; clerk to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,500; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,592; acting assistant doorkeeper, \$2,592; 4 messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at \$1,800 each; 47 messengers, at \$1,440 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, on page 10, line 24, to increase the total appropriation from \$151,724 to \$152,084.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 5, after the word "dollars," to insert "said sum to be also available for use of the power plant which furnishes heat and light for the Capitol and congressional buildings," so as to make the clause read:

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for the heating and electrical apparatus, exclusive of labor, \$45,000, said sum to be also available for use of the power plant which furnishes heat and light for the Capitol and congressional buildings.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 20, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available, and authority is hereby given to use any part or all of said sum for moving documents contained in said warehouse to buildings owned by the Government," so as to make the clause read:

For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents for the Senate, \$3,600, to be immediately available, and authority is hereby given to use any part or all of said sum for moving documents contained in said warehouse to buildings owned by the Government.



The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Clerk, House of Representatives, on page 19, line 11, to increase the total appropriation from \$120,665 to \$129,865.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the salaries of clerks, messengers, and janitors to committees of the House of Representatives, on page 20, line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand," so as to read:

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to committees: Clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, \$3,000; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,000; assistant clerk, \$1,900; 2 janitors, 1 at \$1,000 and 1 at \$720; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, \$4,000, and \$1,000 additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the salaries of clerks, messengers, and janitors to committees, House of Representatives, on page 21, line 17, to increase the total appropriation from \$133,510 to \$134,010.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 20, after the word "dollars," to insert "said sum to be also available for use of the power plant which furnishes heat and light for the Capitol and congressional buildings," so as to make the clause read:

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, \$38,000, said sum to be also available for use of the power plant which furnishes heat and light for the Capitol and congressional buildings.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library of Congress," on page 30, line 19, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" and on page 31, line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out nineteen thousand six and insert "twenty thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

General administration: Librarian of Congress, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; Librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,200; clerk (assistant to chief clerk), \$1,000; 2 stenographers and typewriters, 1 at \$1,200 and 1 at \$720; messenger, \$840; junior messenger, \$360; in all, \$20,120.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 13, after the word "each," to insert "2 assistants, at \$600 each;" and in line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifty thousand one" and insert "fifty-one thousand three," so as to make the clause read:

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent of reading room, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 4 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 5 assistants, at \$900 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$600 each; attendant, Senate reading room, \$900; 2 attendants, Representatives' reading room, 1 at \$900 and 1 at \$720; 2 attendants, cloak rooms, at \$720 each; attendant, Toner Library, \$900; attendant, Washingtonian Library, \$900; telephone operator, \$600; 2 attendants (for gallery and alcoves), at \$480 each; 4 junior messengers, at \$360 each; 2 watchmen, at \$720 each; evening service, 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 15 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$600 each; in all, \$51,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert "stenographer and typewriter, \$900;" and in line 20, after the word "thousand," to insert "nine hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Law Library: Law librarian, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,400 each; assistant, \$900; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; assistant, \$480; junior messenger, \$360; assistant for evening service, \$1,500; in all, \$9,940.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 13, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy-five" and insert "one hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Increase of Library of Congress: For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "eighteen," so as to make the clause read:

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including mail and delivery wagon, repair of east driveway pavement, and repair of boiler vaults, \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Executive," on page 40, line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "ten;" on page 41, line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy" and insert "seventy-

four;" and in line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for salaries in the Executive Office for the fiscal year 1911 shall be available for expenditure during the balance of that year in accordance with the organization of said office as herein provided for on account of the fiscal year 1912," so as to make the clause read:

For the following in the office of the President of the United States: Secretary, \$10,000; executive clerk, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000; appointment clerk, \$3,500; record clerk, \$2,500; 2 expert stenographers, at \$2,500 each; accountant, \$2,500; 2 correspondents, at \$2,250 each; disbursing clerk, \$2,000; 3 clerks, at \$2,000 each; 6 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 5 clerks of class 2; 2 clerks of class 1; 1 clerk-messenger, \$1,000; 2 messengers, at \$900 each; 2 messengers, at \$840 each; 2 laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$74,320, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for salaries in the Executive Office for the fiscal year 1911 shall be available for expenditure during the balance of that year in accordance with the organization of said office as herein provided for on account of the fiscal year 1912: *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States, for such temporary assistance as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Civil Service Commission," on page 43, after line 18, to insert:

Expert examiners: For the employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service to prepare questions and rate papers in examinations on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of State," on page 44, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eight" and insert "twelve;" in line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "five;" and on page 45, line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty-six thousand" and insert "sixty thousand four hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For Secretary of State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary, \$5,000; Second and Third Assistant Secretaries, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; 2 assistant solicitors of the Department of State, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, at \$3,000 each; law clerk, and assistant, to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of State, to edit the laws of Congress and perform such other duties as may be required of them, at \$2,500 and \$1,500, respectively; Chief of Bureau of Trade Relations, \$2,500; 2 chiefs of bureaus, at \$2,250 each; 5 chiefs of bureaus, at \$2,100 each; 2 translators, at \$2,100 each; additional to Chief of Bureau of Accounts as disbursing clerk, \$200; private secretary to the Secretary, \$2,500; clerk to the Secretary, \$1,800; 15 clerks of class 4; 15 clerks of class 3; 25 clerks of class 2; 41 clerks of class 1, 3 of whom shall be telegraph operators; 15 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 19 clerks, at \$900 each; chief messenger, \$1,000; 5 messengers; 22 assistant messengers; messenger boy, \$420; packer, \$720; 4 laborers, at \$600 each; telephone-switchboard operator; assistant telephone-switchboard operator; for emergency clerical services, to be expended by the Secretary of State in his discretion, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$260,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 48, line 11, before the word "clerk," to strike out "assistant and chief" and insert "chief;" and in line 17, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

Office of chief clerk and superintendent: Chief clerk, including \$300 as superintendent of Treasury Building, who shall be the chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the assistant secretaries of the department, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriation for the maintenance of the office of chief clerk and superintendent, on page 49, line 9, before the word "firemen," to strike out "three" and insert "eight;" in the same line, after the word "firemen," to strike out "5 firemen, at \$660 each;" and on page 50, line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seventy-three thousand six" and insert "seventy-four thousand nine," so as to read:

Eight elevator conductors, at \$720 each, and the use of laborers as relief elevator conductors during rush hours is authorized; 8 firemen; coal passer, \$500; locksmith and electrician, \$1,400; captain of the watch, \$1,400; 2 lieutenants of the watch, at \$900 each; 66 watchmen; foreman of laborers, \$1,000; 2 skilled laborers, at \$840 each; 2 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; wireman, \$1,000; wireman, \$900; 34 laborers; 10 laborers, at \$500 each; plumber, \$1,100; painter, \$1,100; 91 charwomen (including 16 transferred from Treasurer's office); 4 cabinet-makers, at \$1,000 each; cabinetmaker, \$720. For the Winder Building: Engineer, \$1,000; 3 firemen; conductor of elevator, \$720; 4 watchmen; 3 laborers, 1 of whom, when necessary, shall assist and relieve the conductor of elevator; laborer, \$480; and 8 charwomen. For the Cox Building, 1709 New York Avenue: Three watchmen-firemen, at \$720 each; and 1 laborer; in all, \$174,920.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 25, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," and on page 51, line 5, before the word "and," to strike out "forty-three thousand five

hundred" and insert "forty-six thousand," so as to make the clause read:

Division of Customs: Chief of division, \$4,000; assistant chief of division, \$3,000; 7 law clerks, 5 at \$2,500 each and 2 at \$2,000 each; 3 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 1 clerk of class 2; 5 clerks of class 1; 5 clerks, at \$1,000 each; messenger; assistant messenger; in all, \$46,060.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 6, after the word "appointments," to insert "and surety bonds;" in line 7, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 10, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" and in line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-two" and insert "forty-three," so as to make the clause read:

Division of Appointments and Surety Bonds: Chief of division, \$3,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,250; executive clerk, \$2,000; law and bond clerk, \$2,250; 3 clerks of class 4; 4 clerks of class 3; 5 clerks of class 2; 6 clerks of class 1; 4 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; messenger; two assistant messengers; in all, \$43,180.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, after the word "two," to insert "bookbinder, \$1,250," and in line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty" and insert "thirty-two thousand three hundred and seventy," so as to make the clause read:

Division of Printing and Stationery: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistant chief of division, \$2,000; 4 clerks of class 4; 3 clerks of class 3; 3 clerks of class 2; bookbinder, \$1,250; 3 clerks of class 1; clerk, \$1,000; clerk, \$900; 3 messengers; assistant messenger; 2 laborers; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$32,370.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Supervising Architect, on page 54, line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and ninety," and insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand;" on page 55, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "ninety-seven thousand five hundred and ninety" and insert "ninety-eight thousand and thirty," so as to read:

Four inspectors, at \$2,250 each; inspector, \$2,000; 5 messengers; assistant messenger; 1 laborer; for the following force transferred from the office of chief clerk and superintendent: Inspector of electric-light plants, gas, and fixtures for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, \$2,250; assistant inspector of electric-light plants and draftsman, \$1,800; 1 clerk of class four; additional to 1 clerk of class 4 as bookkeeper, \$100; 3 clerks of class 3; one clerk of class 2; in all, \$98,030.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand five hundred" and insert "six thousand;" and in line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seventy-five thousand six" and insert "seventy-six thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury: Comptroller of the Treasury, \$6,000; Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief law clerk, \$2,500; 10 law clerks revising accounts and briefing opinions, 1 at \$2,100 and 9 at \$2,000 each; 6 expert accountants, at \$2,000 each; private secretary, \$1,800; 8 clerks of class 4; 3 clerks of class 3; 1 clerk of class 2; stenographer and typewriter, \$1,400; typewriter-copist, \$1,000; 2 messengers; assistant messenger; and 2 laborers; in all, \$76,120.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 4, after the word "offices," to insert "except in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, where such duties and powers shall be exercised by the assistant and chief clerk," so as to make the clause read:

The position of deputy auditor authorized in the offices of the six auditors of the Treasury for the several executive departments and other Government establishments are hereby abolished to take effect on and after July 1, 1911, and on and after said date the duties and powers theretofore exercised by law by said deputy auditors shall be exercised by the chief clerk and chief of division in each of said auditor's offices except in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, where such duties and powers shall be exercised by the assistant and chief clerk.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "four" and insert "five;" in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand;" in line 12, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "seven;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty," so as to read:

Office of Auditor for Post Office Department: Auditor, \$5,000; assistant and chief clerk, \$3,000; law clerk, \$3,000; expert accountant, \$2,750; four chiefs of division, at \$2,250 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Auditor for Post Office Department, on page 59, line 11, to increase the total appropriation from \$726,490 to \$729,490.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, on page 60, line 7, before the word "clerks," to strike out "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-six," and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixty thousand three" and insert "fifty-nine thousand four," so as to read:

Nineteen clerks, at \$1,000 each; 26 clerks, at \$900 each; 29 expert counters, at \$900 each; 15 expert counters, at \$800 each; 40 expert counters, at \$720 each; 17 expert counters, at \$700 each; mail messenger, \$840; 8 messengers; 7 assistant messengers; 23 laborers; 6 messenger boys, at \$360 each; compositor and pressman, \$1,600; pressman, \$1,400; silver pillar, \$1,000; in all, \$359,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on page 63, line 18, after the word "dollars," to insert "four clerks, at \$2,000 each;" in line 24, before the word "clerks," to strike out "forty-four" and insert "forty;" and on page 64, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty thousand five" and insert "thirty-four thousand nine," so as to read:

Superintendent of stamp vault, \$2,000; 4 clerks, at \$2,000 each; private secretary, \$1,800; 28 clerks of class 4; 24 clerks of class 3; 37 clerks of class 2; 37 clerks of class 1; 32 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 40 clerks, at \$900 each; 3 messengers; 21 assistant messengers; and 16 laborers; in all, \$334,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Life-Saving Service, on page 65, line 2, before the word "laborer," to strike out "2 assistant messengers" and insert "messenger; assistant messenger;" and in line 3, before the word "dollars," to insert "one hundred and twenty," so as to read:

Two clerks, at \$900 each; messenger; assistant messenger; laborer; in all, \$48,120.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand five hundred" and insert "six thousand," so as to read:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Director, \$6,000; assistant director, \$3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on page 66, line 7, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fourteen thousand six" and insert "fifteen thousand one," so as to read:

In all, \$215,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four thousand five hundred" and insert "five thousand;" in line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" and on page 67, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty" and insert "twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Director of the Mint: Director, \$5,000; examiner, \$3,000; computer, \$2,500; assayer, \$2,200; adjuster of accounts, \$2,500; 2 clerks of class 4; private secretary, \$1,400; 2 clerks of class 3; 2 clerks of class 1; messenger; assistant in laboratory, \$1,200; assistant messenger; skilled laborer, \$720; in all, \$29,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four," so as to make the clause read:

For books, pamphlets, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and incidentals, \$400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 12, after the words "District of Columbia," to insert "including unforeseen contingencies," so as to make the clause read:

For investigation of accounts and records, and to secure better methods of administration, with a view to greater economy in the expenditure of public money, including necessary traveling expenses, in connection with special work, or obtaining of better administrative methods in any branch of the service within or under the Treasury Department, including the temporary employment of agents, stenographers, accountants, or other expert services either within or without the District of Columbia, including unforeseen contingencies, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 25, on page 74.



Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, may I ask on what page the Clerk is reading?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Page 75. He has just finished reading the last paragraph, on page 74.

Mr. BAILEY. Seventy-four? There is an item—I think it is on page 40—about which I want to say a word, unless it has been passed over by consent, with the understanding that it be recurred to later.

Mr. WARREN. The matter will come up when the bill gets into the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The matter will come up in the Senate. The bill is being considered as in Committee of the Whole, and is now being read, by consent of the Senate, for the presentation of committee amendments only.

Mr. BAILEY. This is a committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. I do not want it understood that I lose my right to object to that amendment by the fact that my attention was diverted for a moment and I did not hear the Clerk read it. I have a word to say about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to speak now or when the bill reaches the Senate?

Mr. BAILEY. I am perfectly willing that the Clerk shall finish reading the amendments. However, the regular and orderly way would have been to have addressed myself to it at that time.

Mr. WARREN. Would not the Senator be in the same order really when we get the bill out of the Committee of the Whole and into the Senate, because it will then be open to amendment?

Mr. BAILEY. It could be done either way. I only wanted it understood that I did not lose my right to protest against this amendment by failing to exercise that right at the very moment the Clerk read the item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Independent Treasury," on page 76, line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "seven;" in line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "six;" and in line 17, before the word "and," to strike out "forty-five thousand seven hundred" and insert "forty-six thousand," so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at Boston: Assistant treasurer, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; paying teller, \$2,500; receiving teller, \$2,000; assistant paying teller, \$2,200; vault clerk, \$2,000; assistant receiving teller, \$1,700; 2 bookkeepers, at \$1,600 each; 2 specie clerks, at \$1,650 each; money clerk, \$1,500; redemption clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400; 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,100; 7 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$800; messenger and chief watchman, \$1,060; stenographer and typewriter, \$1,000; 3 watchmen and janitors, at \$850 each; in all, \$46,010.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Mints and assay offices," on page 83, line 16, before the word "one," to strike out "one clerk" and insert "three clerks;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "each;" and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seven thousand nine" and insert "ten thousand three," so as to make the clause read:

Mint at New Orleans, La.: Assayer who shall have general charge of the institution as under section 3560, Revised Statutes, and who shall be a practical assayer, \$2,500; assistant assayer, \$1,500; chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of cashier, \$1,500; three clerks, \$1,200 each; assayer's assistant, \$1,200; in all, \$10,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand five hundred and forty" and insert "seven thousand five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For wages of workmen and other employees, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, after line 18, to insert: Assay office at Charlotte, N. C.: Assayer and melter, \$1,500. For wages of workmen and other clerks and employees, \$900. For incidental and contingent expenses, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four thousand five hundred" and insert "five thousand," and on page 88, line 11, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Assay office at New York: Superintendent, \$5,000; assayer, and melter and refiner, at \$3,000 each; chief clerk, cashier, and deposit weigh clerk, at \$2,500 each; assistant melter and refiner, \$2,000; bookkeeper, \$2,350; assistant assayer, \$2,500; 1 clerk, \$2,000; assayer's assistant, \$2,000; assistant cashier, \$1,800; 4 clerks, at \$1,800 each; 1 clerk, \$1,500; private secretary, \$1,400; 1 clerk, \$1,250; 4 clerks, at \$1,000 each; in all, \$46,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred," and in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand eight hundred and fifty" and insert "seven thousand one hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,500; assistant assayer, \$1,600; chief clerk, who shall also perform the duties of cashier, \$1,600; *Provided*, That the chief clerk shall perform the duties of assayer in charge in his absence; clerk, \$1,400; in all, \$7,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government in the Territories," on page 90, line 7, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one thousand eight" and insert "two thousand five;" and in line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty thousand three" and insert "twenty-one thousand five," so as to make the clause read:

Territory of Arizona: Governor, \$3,500; chief justice, and 4 associate judges, at \$3,000 each; secretary, \$2,500; interpreter and translator in the executive office, \$500; in all, \$21,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 22, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 24, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one thousand eight" and insert "two thousand five;" and on page 91, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-six thousand three" and insert "twenty-seven thousand five," so as to make the clause read:

Territory of New Mexico: Governor, \$3,500; chief justice and six associate judges, at \$3,000 each; secretary, \$2,500; interpreter and translator in the executive office, \$500; in all, \$27,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "War Department," on page 92, line 12, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and five hundred" and insert "seven hundred and fifty;" in line 15, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" on page 93, line 3, after the word "operator," to strike out "two messenger boys, at \$360 each" and insert "two assistant messengers, at \$800 each;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and seventy" and insert "five hundred and forty;" and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty" and insert "forty-eight thousand six hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Secretary: Secretary of War, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary, \$5,000; assistant and chief clerk, \$4,000; private secretary to the Secretary, \$2,500; clerk to the Secretary, \$2,250; stenographer to the Secretary, \$1,800; clerk to the Assistant Secretary, \$2,400; clerk to the assistant and chief clerk, \$2,250; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; appointment clerk, \$2,250; four chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; superintendent of buildings outside of State, War, and Navy Department Building, in addition to compensation as chief of division, \$500; chief telegrapher, \$1,800; 4 clerks of class 4; 4 clerks of class 3; 15 clerks of class 2; 19 clerks of class 1; 6 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; foreman, \$1,200; carpenter, \$1,000; chief messenger, \$1,000; carpenter, \$900; skilled laborer, \$900; 6 messengers; 7 assistant messengers; telephone-switchboard operator; assistant telephone-switchboard operator; 2 assistant messengers, at \$600 each; engineer, \$900; assistant engineer, \$720; fireman; 4 watchmen; 5 watchmen, at \$660 each; 8 laborers; 2 laborers, at \$540 each; hostler, \$600; 2 hostlers, and 1 watchman, at \$540 each; 2 elevator conductors, 1 at \$600 and 1 at \$540; 4 charwomen; in all, \$148,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred," and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred and fifty" and insert "eight hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Judge Advocate General: Chief clerk and solicitor, \$2,500; clerk of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; 6 clerks of class 1; copyist; 2 messengers; assistant messenger; in all, \$20,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Quartermaster General, on page 95, line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "seven hundred and fifty," so as to read:

Two draftsmen, at \$1,200 each; supervising engineer, \$2,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Quartermaster General, on page 96, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to insert "writer of specifications

and computer, \$1,200;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty" and insert "seventy-eight thousand six hundred and ten," so as to read:

Sanitary and heating engineer, \$2,000; writer of specifications and computer, \$1,200; blueprint operator, \$900; 4 messengers; 11 assistant messengers; 2 assistant messengers, at \$600 each; female messenger, \$480; 7 laborers; laborer, \$480; in all, \$278,610.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 16, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "six;" in line 17, before the word "clerks," to strike out "seven" and insert "eight;" in the same line, before the word "clerks" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "six" and insert "eight;" in line 18, before the word "clerks," to strike out "twenty" and insert "eighteen;" in the same line, before the word "clerks" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "fifteen" and insert "thirteen;" in line 19, before the word "clerks," to strike out "six" and insert "five;" and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-six thousand one hundred and forty" and insert "seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Commissary General: Chief clerk, \$2,000; 6 clerks of class 4; 8 clerks of class 3; 8 clerks of class 2; 18 clerks of class 1; 13 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 5 clerks, at \$900 each; messenger; 2 assistant messengers; laborers; in all, \$78,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Public buildings and grounds," on page 101, line 24, after the word "grounds," to strike out "assistant engineer, \$2,400," and insert "superintendent, \$3,000;" and on page 102, line 7, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifteen thousand five" and insert "sixteen thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Office of public buildings and grounds: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistant and chief clerk, \$2,400; clerk of class 4; clerk of class 3; clerk and stenographer, \$1,400; clerk of class 1; messenger; landscape architect, \$2,400; surveyor and draftsman, \$1,500; in all, \$16,140.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, after line 5, to insert:

For purchasing and supplying uniforms to park, Monument, and bridge watchmen, \$2,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty-one thousand seven" and insert "thirty-three thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Of the foregoing amounts appropriated under "Public buildings and grounds" the sum of \$33,175 shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "State, War, and Navy Department Building," on page 105, after line 11, to insert:

For repairing the floors of the corridors in the State, War, and Navy Department Building, including the purchase of new tile, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Navy Department," on page 106, line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "two," and in line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "five," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Secretary: Secretary of the Navy, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,000; private secretary to Secretary, \$2,500; clerk to Secretary, \$2,250; clerk to Assistant Secretary, \$2,000; disbursing clerk, \$2,250; 4 clerks of class 4; stenographer, \$1,800; clerk of class 3; 4 clerks of class 2; 5 clerks of class 1; stenographer, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,100; 4 clerks, at \$1,000 each; telegraph operator, \$1,200; 2 copyists; carpenter, \$900; 4 messengers; 4 assistant messengers; 3 laborers; 3 messenger boys, at \$600 each; messenger boy, \$420; messenger boy, \$400; telephone switchboard operator; assistant telephone switchboard operator; in all, \$73,560.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 12, before the word "clerks," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 14, before the word "copyist," to strike out "two copyists" and insert "copyist;" and in line 17, before the word "hundred," to strike out "three" and insert "six," so as to make the clause read:

Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion: Chief clerk, \$2,000; agent, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy from the officers of the late Confederate navy, \$1,800; clerk of class 3 (indexer); 3 clerks of class 2; 3 clerks of class 1; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; copyist; copyist, \$720; assistant messenger; necessary traveling expenses for collection of records, \$100; in all, \$17,640.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 12, before the word "copyists," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "nine" and insert "ten," and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-eight thousand six hundred"

and insert "seventy-nine thousand four hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Navigation: Chief clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$2,000; 4 clerks of class 4; 5 clerks of class 3; 5 clerks of class 2; 8 clerks of class 1; 3 clerks, at \$1,100 each; 14 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 14 copyists; 10 copyists, at \$840 each; 2 assistant messengers; messenger boy, \$600; and 5 laborers; in all, \$79,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 21, after the word "each," to insert "laborer," and in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "seven hundred and sixty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of Naval Intelligence: Clerk of class 4; clerk of class 2; 2 translators, at \$1,400 each; clerk, \$1,300; assistant draftsman, \$1,200; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; laborer; messenger boy, \$600; in all, \$12,760.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 117, line 3, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "five," and in line 13, before the word "and," to strike out "ten thousand" and insert "eleven thousand eight hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Civilian assistant, \$2,500; 2 chief bookkeepers, at \$2,000 each; 5 clerks of class 4; 7 clerks of class 3; 6 clerks of class 2; 15 clerks of class 1; 10 clerks, at \$1,100 each; 28 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 12 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 copyists, at \$840 each; 5 assistant messengers; messenger boy, \$600; 3 messenger boys, at \$400 each; laborer; and 2 laborers, at \$600 each; in all, \$111,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 119, after line 5, to insert:

Toward installing steel fireproof file cases and file boxes required to furnish additional filing space and to replace old wooden file cases and file boxes, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of the Interior," on page 119, line 21, after the words "chief clerk," to insert "including \$500 as superintendent of buildings, who shall be chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries of the department," and on page 120, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

Office of the Secretary: For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, \$12,000; First Assistant Secretary, \$5,000; Assistant Secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, including \$500 as superintendent of buildings, who shall be chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries of the department, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, on page 121, line 19, to increase the total appropriation from \$273,130 to \$274,130.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 123, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to make the clause read:

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of two special inspectors, Department of the Interior, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior not exceeding \$4 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation (including temporary employment of stenographers, typewriters, and other assistance outside of the District of Columbia, and for incidental expenditures necessary to the efficient conduct of examinations), to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, line 3, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 4, after the word "clerk," to insert "to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior;" and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "seven," so as to make the clause read:

Indian Office: Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$5,000; assistant commissioner, \$3,500; second assistant commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$2,250; financial clerk, \$2,250; chief of division, \$2,250; chief of division, \$2,000; assistant chief of division, \$2,000; law clerk, \$2,000; private secretary, \$1,800; 14 clerks of class 4; 25 clerks of class 3; 24 clerks of class 2; 2 clerks, at \$1,500 each; 43 clerks of class 1; 23 clerks, at \$1,000 each; stenographer, \$1,000; 29 copyists; messenger; 4 assistant messengers; 4 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$231,710.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Pension Office, on page 126, line 22, after the word "dollars," to insert "Second Deputy Commissioner, \$3,600," so as to read:

Pension Office: Commissioner of Pensions, \$5,000; Deputy Commissioner, \$3,600; Second Deputy Commissioner, \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Pension Office, on page 127, line 16,



after the word "messengers," to insert "17 skilled laborers, at \$600 each;" in line 19, after the word "of," to strike out "the Pension building" and insert "buildings;" in line 23, before the word "laborers," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-three;" and on page 128, line 5, before the word "and," to strike out "eighty thousand" and insert "eighty-three thousand six hundred," so as to read:

Twelve assistant messengers; 17 skilled laborers, at \$600 each; 20 messenger boys, at \$400 each; and for the following for care of buildings under the chief clerk of the Interior Department, namely, superintendent of building, \$1,400; 2 engineers, at \$1,200 each; 3 firemen; 23 laborers; 10 female laborers, at \$400 each; 15 charwomen; painter, skilled in his trade, \$900; cabinetmaker, skilled in his trade, \$900; captain of the watch, \$840; 3 sergeants of the watch, at \$750 each; 20 watchmen; in all, \$1,483,620.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Patent Office, on page 129, line 12, after the word "dollars," to insert "six assistant examiners of trade-marks and designs, at \$1,500 each," so as to read:

Examiner of trade-marks and designs, \$2,700; 6 assistant examiners of trade-marks and designs, at \$1,500 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Patent Office, on page 130, line 20, to increase the total appropriation from \$1,302,010, to \$1,311,010.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 131, line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For investigating the question of the public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 131, line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert "specialist in higher education, \$3,000;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to strike out "for the investigation of higher education, rural education, industrial education, and school hygiene, \$9,000," and insert "for the investigation of rural education, industrial education, and school hygiene, including salaries, \$6,000," so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Education: Commissioner of Education, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; specialist in higher education, \$3,000; for the investigation of rural education, industrial education, and school hygiene, including salaries, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 133, line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand four hundred" and insert "three thousand," and in line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-nine thousand eight" and insert "thirty thousand four," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds: Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, \$6,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; chief electrical engineer, \$3,000; civil engineer, \$2,400; two draftsmen, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,600; stenographer and typewriter, \$1,000; compensation to disbursing clerk, \$1,000; messenger; person in charge of the heating of the Supreme Court and central portion of the Capitol, \$1,000; laborer in charge of water-closets in central portion of the Capitol, \$600; 7 laborers for cleaning Rotunda, corridors, Dome, and old library portion of Capitol, at \$600 each; 2 laborers in charge of public closets of the House of Representatives and in the terrace, at \$720 each; bookkeeper and accountant, \$1,800; and 1 stenographer, at \$720; in all, \$30,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 134, line 10, after the word "same," to insert "and installation of a laundry plant," so as to make the clause read:

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the bureaus, offices, and buildings of the Interior Department, including \$7,500 for the Civil Service Commission: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, wagons and harness, motor trucks, food and shoeing of horses, diagrams, awnings, constructing model and other cases and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, typewriting machines and exchange of same, and installation of a laundry plant, \$122,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Post Office Department," in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Postmaster General, on page 140, line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

Office Postmaster General: For Postmaster General, \$12,000; chief clerk, Post Office Department, including \$500 as superintendent of Post Office Department buildings, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Postmaster General, on page 142, line 3, after the word "laborers," to insert "painter,

\$900," and in line 9, before the word "and," to strike out "seventy-six thousand one hundred" and insert "seventy-eight thousand," so as to read:

Forty-five laborers; painter, \$900; plumber and awning maker, at \$900 each; female laborer, \$540; 3 female laborers, at \$500 each; 3 female laborers, at \$480 each; 45 charwomen; in all, \$178,090.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 147, line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand," and on page 148, line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "ninety-three thousand nine" and insert "ninety-four thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Division of Supplies: Superintendent, \$2,500; assistant superintendent, \$2,000; 2 clerks of class 4 (1 in lieu of printing clerk transferred from office of the Postmaster General); 3 clerks of class 3; 11 clerks of class 2; 18 clerks of class 1; 16 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 8 clerks, at \$900 each; messenger; 11 assistant messengers; 18 laborers; page, \$360; in all, \$94,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 149, line 5, after the word "and," to strike out "wagons" and insert "vehicles," so as to make the clause read:

For purchase, exchange, hire, and keeping of horses and vehicles, and repair of wagons and harness, to be used only for official purposes, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of Justice," in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Attorney General, on page 151, line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two thousand seven" and insert "three thousand five," and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand," so as to read:

Attorney in charge of titles, \$3,500; assistant examiner of titles, \$2,000; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the buildings, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Attorney General, on page 152, line 7, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 10, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred;" in line 15, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "eight;" in line 19, after the word "dollars," to insert "messenger, \$960;" in the same line, before the word "messengers," to strike out "six" and insert "five;" and on page 153, line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety" and insert "nineteen thousand and ten," so as to read:

Superintendent of prisons, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; appointment clerk, \$2,000; Chief of Division of Investigation, \$3,500; 3 examiners, at \$2,500 each; 4 examiners, at \$2,250 each; 2 examiners, at \$2,000 each; 3 examiners, at \$1,800 each; librarian, \$1,800; 8 clerks of class 4; 12 clerks of class 3; 7 clerks of class 2; 16 clerks of class 1; 15 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 22 clerks, at \$900 each; chief messenger, \$1,000; packer, \$900; messenger \$960; 5 messengers; 13 assistant messengers; 7 laborers; 7 watchmen; engineer, \$1,200; 2 assistant engineers, at \$900 each; 4 firemen; 2 conductors of the elevator, at \$720 each; head charwoman, \$480; 22 charwomen. Division of Accounts: Chief of Division of Accounts, \$2,500; chief bookkeeper and record clerk, \$2,000; 3 clerks of class 4; 4 clerks of class 3; 6 clerks of class 2; 5 clerks of class 1; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; in all, \$419,010.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 154, line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" and in line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and ninety" and insert "seven hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor: Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, \$5,000; Assistant Solicitor, \$2,500; 3 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 3 clerks of class 2; 3 clerks of class 1; messenger; in all, \$24,740.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of Commerce and Labor," in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on page 155, line 3, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one Assistant Secretary, \$5,000" and insert "two Assistant Secretaries, at \$5,000 each," so as to read:

Office of the Secretary: Secretary of Commerce and Labor, \$12,000; 2 Assistant Secretaries, at \$5,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on page 156, line 13, to increase the total appropriation from \$173,900 to \$178,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 156, line 17, after the word "abroad" to insert "and in the United States, including the insular possessions," and in line 20, before the word

"thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty," so as to make the clause read:

For compensation at not more than \$10 per day and actual necessary traveling expenses of commercial agents to investigate trade conditions abroad and in the United States, including the insular possessions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States, \$60,000; and the results of such investigations shall be reported to Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 158, line 14, after the word "foreign" to strike out "countries" and insert "commerce," and in line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "eight" and insert "ten," so as to make the clause read:

To enable the Bureau of Manufactures to collate and publish the tariffs of foreign countries in the English language, with the equivalents in currency, weights, and measures of the United States of all such foreign terms used in said tariffs, and to furnish information to Congress and the Executive relative to customs laws and regulations of foreign commerce, and the purchase of books and periodicals, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 160, line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred and fifty," and in line 22, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred and thirty," so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Lighthouses: Commissioner, \$5,000; Deputy Commissioner, \$4,000; chief constructing engineer, \$4,000; superintendent of naval construction, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,400; clerk, \$2,000; 2 clerks of class 4; clerk of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; 6 clerks of class 1; 5 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 7 clerks, at \$900 each; clerk, \$840; clerk, \$720; messenger; assistant messenger; 2 messenger boys, at \$480 each; assistant engineer, \$3,000; assistant engineer, \$2,400; assistant engineer, \$2,250; draftsman, \$1,800; draftsman, \$1,560; draftsman, \$1,440; draftsman, \$1,200; in all, \$64,630.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 161, line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred;" in line 14, before the word "clerks" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "four" and insert "five;" in line 15, before the word "clerks," to strike out "eight" and insert "ten;" in line 16, before the word "clerks" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "ten" and insert "twelve;" and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty" and insert "seventy-six thousand five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Bureau of Statistics: Chief of bureau, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief of division, \$2,000; 5 clerks of class 4; 5 clerks of class 3; clerk, \$1,500; 10 clerks of class 2; 12 clerks of class 1; 13 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 6 clerks, at \$900 each; messenger; assistant messenger; laborer (one transferred to Secretary's office); laborer, \$480; in all, \$76,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, on page 167, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand," and in line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one" and insert "six," so as to read:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," namely: Chief of Division of Naturalization, \$3,500; assistant chief of division, \$3,000; 4 clerks of class 4; 5 clerks of class 3; 8 clerks of class 2; 11 clerks of class 1; 8 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 2 clerks at \$900 each; messenger; 2 assistant messengers; messenger boy, \$480; in all, \$58,660.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Standards, on page 167, line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six," so as to read:

Bureau of Standards: Director, \$6,000; chief physicist, \$4,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Bureau of Standards, on page 170, line 4, to increase the total appropriation from \$235,340 to \$236,340.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 170, after line 5, to strike out:

Hereafter in the case of the absence of the Director of the Bureau of Standards the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may designate some officer of said bureau to perform the duties of the director during his absence.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 171, after line 17, to strike out:

For completing, installing, equipping, and protecting testing machine at Pittsburgh, Pa., \$25,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 174, line 13, after the word "dollars," to insert "and \$250 additional as custodian of the Court of Appeals Building;" in line 21, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight hundred" and insert "one thousand;" in line 25, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "one thousand two;" on page 175, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty" and insert "thirty-six thousand seven hundred and ten," so as to make the clause read:

Court of appeals, District of Columbia: Chief justice, \$7,500; 2 associate justices, at \$7,000 each; clerk, \$3,250, and \$250 additional as custodian of the Court of Appeals Building; assistant or deputy clerk, \$2,250; reporter, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the reports issued by him shall not be sold for more than \$5 per volume; crier, who shall also act as stenographer and typewriter in the clerk's office when not engaged in court room, \$1,200; 3 messengers, at \$720 each; necessary expenditures in the conduct of the clerk's office, \$1,000; 3 stenographers, 1 for the chief justice and 1 for each associate justice, at \$1,200 each; in all, \$36,710, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 175, after line 14, to insert:

Stenographer of district court, eastern district of Illinois: The present judge of the district court for the eastern district of Illinois is authorized to appoint a stenographer at the rate of \$720 per annum, notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of the act approved March 3, 1887, Statutes at Large, volume 24, page 555.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 176, after line 11, to strike out:

Books for judicial officers: For the purchase of law books and books of reference for United States judges, district attorneys, and other judicial officers, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General: *Provided*, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be plainly marked "The property of the United States," \$15,000.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I hope the committee will not insist upon that amendment. It is to strike out a very moderate provision to purchase law books for district attorneys, judges, and other judicial officers. I think it would be very poor policy to do that.

Mr. BACON. On what page is that?

Mr. ROOT. That is on page 176. There was a provision in the last legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of a similar character. It is a very wasteful policy to vary the practice in this respect. Undoubtedly there are in many places a partial series of reports, and now it is proposed to cut off the appropriation and make the present reports incomplete and almost worthless, and we expect individuals to buy out of their own pockets law books which will be worthless, because they will be but a part of the series of reports. Many of the officers can not afford to do that; their salaries are not sufficient; and they ought to have the books. We do not save any money by having our judicial officers and our district attorneys proceeding without knowing the law. We are having so much new law made now, and there are so many new and important questions coming up affecting their duties, that they can less and less rely upon the substratum of legal education which they acquired years ago. I hope the committee will not insist upon the amendment.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from New York that the question came up in committee in considering the matter whether it was the initial movement for the creation of another large library. There have been criticisms—and I think just criticisms—on the growing inclination to establish duplicate libraries in different departments of the Government. We put the amendments in this form, so that it might go to conference and that we might there obtain information; but in view of what the Senator says, that this provision is intended to afford means for supplying the different judicial officers of the Government in various parts of the country with law books, if the Senator feels quite sure of his ground that it is for that purpose, the committee will ask that the amendment be disagreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 177, line 24, after the words "United States," to strike out "Court of Commerce" and insert "Commerce Court;" and in line 3, after the word "for," to strike out "all requisite assistance" and insert "pay of bailiffs and all other necessary employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge," so as to make the clause read:



United States Commerce Court: Expense allowance for judges at rate of \$1,500 per annum each, \$7,500; clerk, \$4,000; deputy clerk, \$2,500; marshal, \$3,000; deputy marshal, \$2,500; for rent of necessary quarters in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and furnishing same for the United States Commerce Court; for necessary traveling expenses of the court, its officials and employees; for books, periodicals, stationery, printing, and binding; for pay of bailiffs and all other necessary employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$75,000; in all, \$94,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 178, line 24, after the word "messengers," to strike out "laborer" and insert "two laborers," and on page 179, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty" and insert "fifty-six thousand four hundred and eighty," so as to make the clause read:

Court of Claims: Chief justice, \$6,500; 4 judges, at \$6,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,500; assistant clerk, \$2,500; bailiff, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,600; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each; stenographer, \$1,200; 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; chief messenger, \$1,000; 3 firemen; 3 watchmen; elevator conductor, \$720; 2 assistant messengers; 2 laborers; 2 charwomen; in all, \$56,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President—

Mr. WARREN. There are some committee amendments which I would prefer to offer first.

Mr. BAILEY. The committee is entitled to the right of way.

Mr. WARREN. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 28.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 28, line 7, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "five" and insert "six," and in line 9, on the same page, to strike out "thirty-two" and in lieu thereof to insert "thirty-eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I also move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 28, line 13, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "five" and insert "six," and in line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out the word "twenty-two" and in lieu thereof to insert "twenty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. On page 37, to correct the total, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 37, line 25, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "eighty-five" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "one hundred and ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in on page 61, as indicated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 61, line 6, before the word "expert," it is proposed to strike out "twenty" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "nineteen," and in line 9 to strike out the words "twenty-two thousand one hundred" and in lieu thereof to insert "twenty-one thousand four hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in on page 98.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 98, line 18, before the word "thousand," it is proposed to strike out "forty-five" and to insert in lieu thereof "fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I offer an amendment, to come in on page 99 as indicated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 99, line 25, after the word "act," it is proposed to insert "approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. On page 126, in lines 2 and 3, I offer an amendment to the amendment of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 126, in lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to amend the amendment heretofore agreed to by striking out the words "five hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred and fifty."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was heretofore agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, as I understand, that is not a committee amendment. The committee amendment provides

for a compensation of \$3,500 for the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. WARREN. That is true. The proposed amendment is a later consideration of the committee, and I presumed that the Senator was agreeable to it.

Mr. BURKETT. As one member of the committee, I did not know that that had been considered. I do not like to see the salary of the assistant commissioner go below \$3,500.

Mr. WARREN. Very well, Mr. President, I will withdraw that amendment and I will offer another amendment in place of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. WARREN. On page 126, line 6, before the word "dollars," I move to strike out the words "two hundred and fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "five hundred."

Mr. BAILEY. That means, Mr. President, that if we can not reduce one salary, we are going to equalize them by raising the other.

Mr. WARREN. Exactly.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, that is a curious way to spend the money of the people. The committee conclude that the increase—for this \$500 is an increase—is more than the duties or responsibilities of the office warrant, and accordingly they propose to cut that \$500 increase in half, but a member of the committee rises and demurs, and the Senator in charge of the bill proceeds to equalize matters by increasing another man's salary.

If the increase of \$250 is proper in the first place, very well and good. I think the laborer is worthy of his hire; and I want no man to serve the Government in a subordinate position for less than his services are worth, because out of such services the only thing he receives is the salary and the satisfaction of having been of some use to his country; but I am not willing to see these men paid more out of the Public Treasury than men are paid anywhere else in the country for similar work. With this protest, I am going to vote against both increases.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas does not put the committee nor me in exactly the right position. The committee, working on the information it had at the time, feeling sure that there should be an increase, reported an amendment to increase the salary of the assistant commissioner, but not the next officer or clerk in line, although the department felt that both salaries should be increased.

The committee in charge of this bill in many of these cases, in the line of economy, reduced the amount to less, perhaps, than it felt the particular officials ought to have. With the report that came from the department as to the second official, that his salary should also be increased, we felt that we could offer \$250 increase to each, and probably be sure of obtaining that when the bill goes to conference in another place. If that should then be found to be insufficient, another arrangement might be made.

My reason for suggesting the second amendment, increasing the appropriation \$250, thus making the salary \$2,500, which is probably no more than these officials ought to have, is that both amendments shall go to conference, and by that time we shall probably have further information. Whether the provision may come out of conference with an increase of \$250 or \$500 to the salary of each of these officials or with no increase will depend upon the information we may get, which will finally determine the course the conferees will pursue regarding it. That is my reason for offering to make the change in this manner.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I am earnestly in favor of economy in all governmental affairs, but I am not that kind of an economist who would pay to any man less than the fair value of his services. I think it is parsimony to do that, not economy. If these officials are entitled to this increase in pay, I would be the last man here or elsewhere to deny it to them, but it does not strike me as an exactly proper thing, when a decrease—for the motion of the Senator from Wyoming as compared with the amendment of the committee was a decrease—when the decrease in one salary is objected to, and the objection allowed, that then we proceed to equalize those two salaries by increasing the salary of another. There is no dependence of one of these salaries on the other. Of course I understand that you judge the relative salaries which men ought to receive by their relative work, but if the first man is entitled to \$3,500 he is entitled to it without reference to what the second man is paid.

Mr. WARREN. If that is the case, is it any reason why the second man if he is entitled to an additional \$500 should not have it?

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator anticipated what I was going to say. If the first man is entitled to an increase of \$500, he ought

to have it. If his services are worth it, he is entitled to it, but if he is only entitled to \$250, according to the second motion of the Senator in charge of this bill, that is all he ought to have.

Without knowing anything about the facts, I am perfectly sure that the second official is not entitled to an increase because of anything the Senate has done with respect to the first official. I am rather inclined to think that probably they are both being increased beyond what they ought to have, but without any knowledge of that I yield to the better knowledge of the committee. But I protest against that method of dealing with the public money, and fixing the salaries of public officials.

I myself, Mr. President, hardly think that anybody serving the Government is much underpaid, and I judge that not by comparing their salaries with each other but by comparing the salaries which they receive with the salaries received by men in the individual and corporate employments of the country. The great salaries of the corporations and partnerships are higher, of course, than the salaries of the Government, but the moderate salaries of the Government are higher than the corresponding salaries paid to any other class of employees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WARREN. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 114, line 13, after the word "at," to strike out the words "one thousand eight hundred dollars" and insert "\$2,000;" and in line 20 to strike out the word "four" and insert "six."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. For the information of the committee, will the clerk please turn back to the Indian Office amendment and state what his understanding is of its present status?

The SECRETARY. Page 126, "Indian Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$5,000; Assistant Commissioner, \$3,500; Second Assistant Commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$2,250."

Mr. WARREN. Then the clerk understands that it is to be left as it was first proposed by the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That was the vote of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN. The vote of the Senate was on the second one, adding \$500 on the Second Assistant Commissioner.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The second amendment was rejected. The first amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WARREN. And the Senator from Texas, by opposing the amendment, has really effected what he said he disapproved of. I offer the following amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 124, line 7, after the word "each," insert "assistant chief of division, \$2,000;" in line 10, strike out "twenty-eight" and insert "twenty-seven;" in line 22, strike out "six" and insert "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I offer an amendment on page 154, line 21.

The SECRETARY. On page 154, line 21, the committee amendment struck out "two hundred and fifty" and inserted "five hundred." It is now proposed to strike out "two thousand five hundred" and insert "three thousand." In lines 24 and 25, where the words "four hundred and ninety" were stricken and "seven hundred and forty" inserted, it is now proposed to change the total by striking out "twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty" and inserting "twenty-five thousand two hundred and forty."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered, and the amendment as now offered by the committee is adopted. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. WARREN. I believe there are no other committee amendments at the present moment.

I will ask that the clerks have authority to correct all the totals.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, in the engrossment of the bill the clerk will be authorized to correct errors in totals. No objection is heard. This concludes the committee amendments.

Mr. FLINT. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 112, after line 18, insert:

For a monthly pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean, showing graphically the matters of value and interest to the maritime community of the Pacific coast, and particularly the directions and forces of the winds to be expected during the month succeeding the date of issue, the set and strength of the currents, the feeding grounds of whales and seals, the regions of storm, fog, and ice; the positions of derelicts and floating obstructions to navigation, the best routes to be followed by steam and by sail, expenses of communicating and circulating information, lithographing and engraving, the purchase of materials for printing and mailing the charts, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] does not object to it, or if it has not been provided for otherwise, I should like to offer an amendment on page 173, line 12, touching the compensation of the stenographic clerks to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. I understand there is a bill pending in Congress which it was believed probably would take care of this item, but on reflection it occurs to me that as that other bill may never become a law I will propose an amendment to this bill.

This bill provides, as we have provided year in and year out, only \$1,600 for the stenographic clerks to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. We have in this very bill increased the salaries of the stenographers in the House and Senate, which I do not think was improperly done; that work requires the highest degree of skill and a high degree of intelligence, and I make no complaint that their salaries have been fixed within a fraction of the salaries which Senators themselves receive. We have increased the compensation of our own stenographers or clerks or secretaries, as we may variously call them, until they are now receiving—the best of them—something like \$2,200 or \$2,500 a year.

I undertake to say that no Senator requires a better stenographer or clerk than does a Justice of the Supreme Court. With the almost impossible task which the litigation in that court devolves upon them it is absolutely necessary for the Justices to have a clerk who is competent at least to bring authorities to them for their personal examination. They must also have a stenographer who knows enough law to get the phrases right as they dictate their opinions, or, as I have no doubt some of them do, dictate merely the memoranda from which they personally prepare their opinions.

Mr. WARREN. What is the Senator's proposal as to the salaries?

Mr. BAILEY. I think that a stenographic clerk competent to do that work ought to have \$200 a month, but I am willing to equalize those clerks with our own and fix the salary at \$2,240.

Mr. WARREN. The committee will make no objection if you make it \$2,000.

Mr. BAILEY. Then, in line 12, I move to strike out "\$1,600" and insert "\$2,000."

The SECRETARY. On page 173, line 13, before the word "dollars," strike out the words "one thousand six hundred" and insert "two thousand," so as to read:

Nine stenographic clerks, one for the Chief Justice and one for each Associate Justice, at not exceeding \$2,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY. Of course, it will be necessary to correct the total.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Provision has already been made to correct the totals.

Mr. WARREN. Permission has already been granted.

Mr. OVERMAN. I offer an amendment on behalf of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN].

The SECRETARY. On page 116, line 16, after the word "dollars," insert "1 clerk, class 4, \$1,800."

Mr. WARREN. Has that been estimated for?

Mr. OVERMAN. It has been estimated for by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WARREN. Let it go in if it is in the estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 87, line 14, after the word "clerk," insert "\$1,600; clerk."

Mr. CARTER. I will say to the Senator in connection with the proposed amendment that I believe a mistake has been made in this provision. I will be glad to have the committee in conference consider this phase of the situation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. On page 87, line 12, I move to amend by making the text read "two thousand five hundred" instead of "two thousand two hundred and fifty."

Mr. WARREN. That is the statutory salary, is it not?

Mr. CARTER. It is the statutory salary.

Mr. WARREN. The committee will make no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 87, line 12, after the words "two thousand," strike out the words "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. On page 7, line 6, I move to strike out the word "Manufactures," and on page 6, line 13, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk to the Committee on Manufactures,"



\$2,500." That takes it out of one enumeration and transfers it to the other under the class of \$2,500.

The SECRETARY. On page 7, line 6, strike out the word "manufacturers," and after the word "dollars," on page 6, line 13, insert "clerk to the Committee on Manufactures, \$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 129, line 12, after the word "dollars," insert as follows:

One assistant examiner of trade-marks and designs, at \$2,400.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Senator if that has been estimated for?

Mr. BROWN. I understand that it has been, and it is very strongly urged by the Committee on Patents.

Mr. WARREN. The committee will not object if it is estimated for. Let it go in and we will investigate it in conference.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 10, line 18, after the word "thousand," strike out "six" and insert "eight."

Mr. WARREN. We are traveling pretty fast in that direction, but the committee will make no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. I offer another amendment, on the same page, line 19, after the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there a separate vote called for on any amendment made as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to have the amendment which appears on page 40, increasing the salary of the President's secretary from \$6,000 to \$10,000, reserved. The others may be concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does any Senator desire to have any other amendment reserved? If not, the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole, save that one, will be concurred in. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 6708) to amend the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce."

Mr. FRYE. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SHIVELY. I gave notice that I would deliver some observations to-day on the unfinished business. Let me inquire of the Senator in charge of the appropriation bill how long he thinks it will take to dispose of the bill.

Mr. WARREN. As the Senator gave notice, he is entitled to the floor, I think, if he demands it; but I am informed that the disposition of this amendment is a matter of only a very few moments. If the debate should extend any considerable length of time I would feel in duty bound to lay the bill aside, in order to accommodate the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. SHIVELY. On the statement made by the Senator in charge of the bill, I will withhold my remarks until the bill is completed, except in the event that something should arise to unduly prolong its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, in view of what has just transpired, I shall do no more than merely protest against this extraordinary item. To pay the Secretary of the President a salary 25 per cent larger than Senators themselves receive, to pay the Secretary of the President more than a circuit judge of the United States receives, is to my mind a most absurd proposition. But I shall not elaborate on that, and I shall say no more at this time than that if the President needs that kind of a secretary the country needs another kind of a President.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I make a point of order against the amendment that it infringes section 3 of Rule XVI.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is too late to make the point of order.

Mr. DAVIS. The bill is before the Senate, I understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has been considered as in Committee of the Whole and the amendment was agreed to, and it has been recommended by the Committee of the Whole to the Senate. The Senate now has to act upon the amendment.

Mr. DAVIS. I understand that the bill is still subject to amendment in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Just this point has not before arisen since the present occupant of the chair has occupied the chair.

Mr. DAVIS. Under the suggestion of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] a few days ago on the floor of the Senate the amendment is certainly new legislation and not germane to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. But it is not new legislation. The Chair would hold against that proposition anyway and overrule the point of order so far as relates to the amendment coming in conflict with that provision of the rule.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, it might be subject to amendment, but it is not subject to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly not; there is no question about that. The Chair will hold that the point of order is not good anyway, whether raised in time or not. The Chair will not pass upon that at the present moment. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. DAVIS. I appeal from the decision of the Chair and ask for the yeas and nays on the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas appeals from the decision of the Chair. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. HALE. Let the appeal be laid on the table. I make that motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine moves that the appeal lie on the table. [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to have it. The yeas have it, and the appeal is tabled. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to have the yeas and nays on that question.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLINT (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. As he is absent I will withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. FOSTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FOSTER] is prevented by sickness from being present in the Chamber to-day. He, however, authorized me to state that he is paired with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] and that if present he would vote for the amendment without modification. Therefore, if my colleague had been present, he would have voted "yea."

Mr. BURNHAM (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], is paired with the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. My colleague is unavoidably absent.

Mr. STONE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], and I withhold my vote.

Mr. TALIAFERRO (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], who is absent from the Chamber, and I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BAILEY (after having voted in the negative). I voted forgetting at the moment that I was paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS]. I transfer my pair with that Senator to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. FLINT. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] to the senior senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 22, as follows:

#### YEAS—35.

Bradley	Cullom	Jones	Richardson
Brandegge	Depew	Kean	Root
Briggs	Dillingham	Lodge	Smoot
Bulkeley	du Pont	Martin	Stephenson
Burkett	Flint	Oliver	Sutherland
Burnham	Frye	Page	Thornton
Burton	Gamble	Penrose	Warren
Carter	Hale	Perkins	Wetmore
Crane	Heyburn	Piles	

#### NAYS—22.

Bailey	Clarke, Ark.	Overman	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Cummins	Percy	Swanson
Bristow	Davis	Purcell	Taylor
Brown	Frazier	Shively	Tillman
Chamberlain	Gore	Simmons	
Clapp	Johnston	Smith, Md.	

#### NOT VOTING—34.

Aldrich	Curtis	Lorimer	Scott
Bacon	Dick	McCumber	Smith, S. C.
Beveridge	Dixon	Money	Stone
Borah	Elkins	Nelson	Taliaferro
Bourne	Fletcher	Newlands	Terrell
Burrows	Foster	Nixon	Warner
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Owen	Young
Crawford	Guggenheim	Paynter	
Culbertson	La Follette	Rayner	

So the amendment was concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 6708) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce.

Mr. SHIVELY. Mr. President, sufficient for the purposes of this discussion and without pretense at technical definition or detailed description, it may be said that the foreign commerce of the United States consists of our exports and imports of merchandise and our outgoing and incoming passenger traffic whether carried by land or sea; that the ocean foreign commerce of the United States is traffic between the ports of the United States and the ports of foreign countries whether carried under the flag of the United States or foreign flags; that our coastwise trade is traffic by sea or lake between the ports or from port to port of our own country as distinguished from the deep-sea trade; that the shipping on our lakes and rivers is commonly called lake or river marine, and that what in many United States statutes is called American merchant marine is shipping operated between the ports of this and foreign countries, or between the ports of foreign countries under the flag of the United States. The last named is the subject of the proposed legislation. The others are important only as over a century of accumulated legislative regulation, separate and peculiar to each, may exhibit in some instances and illustrate in others the difficulties encountered by our merchant marine.

The question of fact as to the decline of our merchant marine is not in dispute. The fact is well-nigh as patent to the native of the interior whose memory of a sail may recall only the white canvas of the old prairie schooner signaling westward the frontier of civilization as to the practiced traveler whom business or pleasure takes to the great seaports of the world. Nor has any man, set of men, or political organization a monopoly of regret, solicitude, hope, or ambition on the subject. The constant decline is the capital humiliating fact in our history, and common interest, patriotism, and pride alike beckon the recovery and restoration.

#### THE PENDING BILL.

Professedly toward this end the pending bill is proposed as an amendment to the act of March 3, 1891. The act of 1891 is entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce." Section 1 of that act empowers the Postmaster General to enter into contracts with American citizens for the carriage of mails between the ports of the United States and other countries, the Dominion of Canada excepted. Section 3 prescribes the type, construction, and tonnage of ships eligible to such contract service, and separates them into classes capable, respectively, of 20 knots, 16 knots, 14 knots, and 12 knots per hour. Section 5 prescribes payment to the owners of such ships graded on the classification in section 3, fixing it at not to exceed \$4, \$2, \$1, and two-thirds of a dollar per mile per ship outward voyage.

#### INCREASE OF PAY, NOT IN SPEED OR CAPACITY OR SERVICE.

The bill is in a single section and proposes to amend the act of 1891 by authorizing the Postmaster General to pay to vessels of the second class on routes of 4,000 miles or more outward voyage to ports of South America, south of the Equator, the rate per mile applicable under that act to vessels of the first class and to vessels of the third class on these routes the rate applicable under that act to vessels of the second class. This means that as to these routes the pay prescribed under the act of 1891 for the second-class vessels is to be raised from \$2 per mile to \$4 per mile and the pay to the third-class vessels from \$1 per mile to \$2 per mile.

It is plain that the measure contemplates no increase of cargo or speed capacity in vessels carrying ocean commerce. The increase is only in parliamentary capacity and speed in carrying money out of the United States Treasury. Neither the act of 1891 nor the proposed amendment establishes any relation between the service rendered and the pay received. The amendment accentuates the absence of any such relation. To illustrate: For a voyage of 5,000 miles by a vessel of the first class on any route whatever, and of the second class on any route covered by the amendment, the owner draws \$20,000 from the Treasury without reference to service. The amount of pay for the voyage is precisely the same whether the vessel carries only a lone picture of "Mary of the Vineclad Cottage" or a hundred tons of mail.

#### EXPERIMENT AGAINST EXPERIENCE—SPECIAL FAVOR UNDER GENERAL LAW.

So the proposed remedy is an application to our dying merchant marine of the panacea of enlarged gratuities from the Federal Treasury through the medium of the ocean mail service. On this line we experiment against experience. The act of 1891 was one of increased favor to this interest over the special favor long enjoyed under the general law. By section 269 of the act of June 8, 1872, which is section 4009 of the Revised Statutes, a sum not to exceed the "sea and United States inland postage" is allowed for transporting the mail in American vessels, and a sum not to exceed "the sea postage" is allowed for like service in foreign vessels. By the regulation prepared and published to give the statute effect, the department fixes the pay to American steamers at "80 cents per pound for letters and post cards and 8 cents per pound for other articles," and to foreign steamers at "4 francs per kilogram—about 35 cents per pound—for letters and post cards and 50 centimes—about 4½ cents per pound—for other articles."

These are the rates in force to-day. We pay for the conveyance of a ton of letter mail in an American steamer \$1,600 as against \$700 if carried in a foreign steamer and for a ton of print mail \$160 as against \$90. This difference is reflected in all the official totals of cost of our noncontract ocean mail service and measures the discrimination in favor of our merchant marine under the general law.

#### SPECIAL FAVOR UNDER ACT OF 1891.

Now, turning to the contract service, it is too palpable for argument that no one would contract to carry mails under the act of March 3, 1891, except that he receives larger pay for like service under that act than he would under section 4009. In his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the Second Assistant Postmaster General says that the \$1,114,603.47 paid under that act for the year is a—

net excess of cost over the amount allowable at the present rates to steamers not under contract of \$346,677.39.

This is excess over the cost at the 80 and 8 cent rates prescribed under section 4009. The excess over the 35 and 4½ cent rates in that section is approximately \$700,000. The excesses of payment over the rates allowed in section 4009 attach in substantially similar proportions to the entire \$18,475,179.48 disbursed down to July 1, 1910, under the act of 1891, and exhibit the magnitude of the special aid from the Federal Treasury already extended to our merchant marine under its operation.

It thus appears that in addition to the many millions of dollars paid as mail-ship subsidies under the acts of February 17, 1865, and June 1, 1872, we, at least since 1872, have been paying under the general law for conveyance of our ocean mails in American vessels over 128 per cent more on letter mails and over 88 per cent more on print mails than like service costs us in foreign vessels; and that for nearly 20 years under the special contract act of 1891 we have been paying American steamers for transporting our ocean mail approximately an average of 165 per cent more than for like service in foreign steamers under our general law.

#### CONTINUED DECLINE—FALSE DIAGNOSIS.

All to what avail? For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, the proportion of our foreign commerce carried in American bottoms was 35½ per cent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, this proportion had fallen to 8½ per cent. Whatever occasional slight reaction appears, the general course has been persistently and swiftly downward. Nor is there persuasive evidence that these disbursements from the Federal Treasury over and above the open-market price have even retarded the decline. The evidence is far more convincing that this persistent reliance on a false remedy, based on a false diagnosis, to the exclusion of the true one, has hastened the disease.

#### COST OF PROPOSED BILL—STRANGE BOOKKEEPING.

The bill before the Senate limits expenditure under its provisions to \$4,000,000, and provides that such expenditure shall not—

exceed the amount of revenue received from the foreign mail service over and above the amount otherwise paid for such service.

The report on the bill says that—

for the past four years the apparent profit of the ocean mail service has been upward of \$3,000,000 annually.

Ordinarily, profit is excess of receipts over expenses. Not so in subsidy bookkeeping. To attain this profit of \$3,000,000 the entire revenue from postage from the place of inland origin of the mails to their foreign points of destination is counted as receipts, while only the sea cost is counted as expense. The cost of preparing and distributing the stamps and gathering, securing, packing, and placing the mail aboard cars at inland points is excluded from the account. The cost of transporting it to the seaport and transferring it to the steamship is excluded from the account. The cost of transferring and transporting it from the vessel abroad to the inland points of foreign delivery



is excluded from the account. The department has adjudged 45 cents of the 80 cents per pound on letters and 3½ cents of the 8 cents per pound on prints to be the proportion of the United States inland expense to the total expense to the foreign port. When to this is added the foreign inland expense, it is seen how small proportion the sea cost bears to the total expense, and yet all the items of expense except this sea cost are excluded from the account. Both the author of this report and the officials of the Post Office Department plan all their statistics in support of this measure on this theory, in which respect neither is chargeable with undue candor. The inland expense is paid to the railroads and other inland agencies which handle the mail. To pay this expense out of the Treasury and then, for the purposes of subsidy, count the money as surplus earnings still in the Treasury, is intolerable trifling with the public accounts. If the whole revenue from the postage is counted as ocean mail receipts the whole cost of transmitting the mail should be counted as ocean mail expense. If not, then the advocates of this bill may with perfect propriety also throw the sea cost out of the account, and thus, by their rule of constructive surplus, make the gross receipts of the ocean mail service the net profits of that service.

#### INFLUENCE OF SUBSIDY ON BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Of course in no other business, public or private, would such a system of accounting be tolerated. But the subsidy principle is no more exceptional in its influence in this than in other respects. Were the private citizen to habitually pay 100 per cent above the open-market price for his purchases his family or neighbors, for reasons of humanity or to prevent him becoming a public charge, would have a guardian appointed to stop the reckless dissipation of his estate. In administering the estate, should the guardian imitate the business practice of his ward, he would hardly be permitted to defend on the ground that his extraordinary disbursements were from profits rather than from capital. Nor would certificates of their American citizenship from the beneficiaries of his favor be accepted by the court as excuse for his vicarious generosity with the funds committed to his care. It is only in the region of sublimated statesmanship and in the execution of the highest trusts of government that is permitted conduct that in the private citizen is regarded as imbecile and in the trustee of a private trust is punished as crime.

#### ALLEGED CAUSES OF DECLINE.

But aside, Mr. President, from these unfashionable considerations is the question of the efficacy or futility of subsidy as a means of restoring our merchant marine. It is claimed by the advocates of this remedy that the three principal causes of decline and against recovery are, first, higher cost of constructing the ship; second, higher cost of operating the ship; and third, subsidies paid by foreign Governments to our competitors in the ocean carrying trade. It follows that, to be effective, we must subsidize the shipbuilder to cover his alleged higher cost of construction, then subsidize the shipowner for his alleged higher cost of operation, and then subsidize him again to offset the alleged foreign subsidy to his competitor, or subsidize the shipowner enough at once to overcome the three obstacles combined. Thus the friends of this and kindred measures start by placing our merchant marine as an industry squarely in line with that of the poorhouse, which first exhausts the earnings of the poor-farm and then is reinforced by financial assistance from the public funds.

#### COST OF CONSTRUCTION—NAVIGATION LAWS LEAVE CITIZEN NO CHOICE.

Neither the facts of history nor present conditions justify either this diagnosis of the disease or the nostrum prescribed for it. Sixty years ago the United States was easily England's chief rival in shipbuilding, both for the deep sea and coastwise trade, and furnished nearly one-third of the tonnage of the world. Those were still the days of the wooden ship. The ship of to-day, and in all probability for the future, is the steel ship. The United States is producing more iron and steel per year than all the outside world. At no place on this earth is a ton of pig iron produced at less cost than at Birmingham, Ala., nor a ton of steel as cheaply as at Pittsburg, Pa., or Gary, Ind. For the year ended June 30, 1910, we exported iron and steel and the manufactures of iron and steel in the value of \$179,133,186. Among these exported manufactures were vast quantities of iron and steel machinery of the most intricate designs and complicated mechanism, and superior grade steel tools, all requiring a high percentage of labor and high-wage skill in their construction. These take the foreign markets against all competition. Yet we are told that we can not compete in making the steel bottoms that carry these steel manufactures to those markets.

There is now in process of construction in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., the Argentine

warship *Moreno*, and in the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. at Quincy, Mass., the Argentine warship *Rivadavia*. The contract price of these ships is about \$11,000,000 each, and the contracts were signed February 2, 1910, after having been taken against the competition of the warship builders of the world. These facts, all capable of official verification, suggest how exaggerated is the claim of higher cost of construction of the American ship. That the American shipbuilders may uniformly demand from the citizen who wants a merchant ship and desires to fly the flag of his country over his property a much higher price than the foreign shipbuilder asks presents quite another and different question. The navigation laws of the country leave the citizen no choice but to pay the price or be denied the protection of his flag.

#### COST OF OPERATION AS HINDRANCE TO RECOVERY.

For the purposes of this bill it is claimed that the cost of operating the American ship is from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the cost of operating the foreign ship. This claim is unproven. Here again is met the confusion that always attends the theory that the average per diem or per month wage level of a country determines its ability to compete in a given industry or occupation. This theory excludes the determining factor of the efficiency or productivity of the labor receiving the wage. The cost of the labor that is paid \$2 per day is always much less than the cost of the labor that in the same time produces only a third as much product or renders only a third as much service and is paid \$1 per day. The wage level of England is and always has been higher than that of any other European country. Yet Great Britain leads the world in the ocean carrying trade, while the maritime nation of Europe having the lowest wage level is at the bottom of the list of European merchant marine.

The fact is, that in the deep-sea commerce of the world there is no standard of wages based on nationality. The concurrent testimony of both sailors and masters before the Merchant Marine Commission in 1904 was that it is all a question of what they call "port wages," or "the wages of the port;" that there are New York wages, Liverpool wages, Antwerp wages, or Hong-kong wages, but no such thing as British, German, or American wages. The rates differ between the ports of the different countries and between the ports of the same country. The testimony of sailors and the domestic and foreign shipping papers on file in the Bureau of Navigation show that as between American and foreign ships of equal type, tonnage, and cargo capacity, the American ship invariably carries the smaller crew. More service is required of each member of the crew. This fact figures in the wages he demands, whether he be an American or foreigner. The cost of fuel with which to operate the ship, whether coal or oil, is no higher to the American than to the foreign ship. Both coal in the same market, and when it is remembered that the master of an American ship sailing under our general law may and does gather, replenish, and sign up his crew, regardless of nationality, at any seaport of the world, according to his convenience, it is seen how exaggerated is the claim of higher cost of operation.

#### FOREIGN SUBSIDIES AS CAUSE OF DECLINE AND HINDRANCE TO RECOVERY.

As to foreign subsidies as an obstacle to the recovery of our ocean carrying trade, the report on this bill sets out amounts paid by foreign countries aggregating \$46,907,220. To secure this aggregate, mail payments, Naval Reserve payments, Suez Canal refunds, pilotage refunds, and like items are bunched into the account, without distinction as to what part of the payment is for actual service rendered and what extraordinary disbursement to merchant marine. By the table set out in the report over half the total sum is charged to mail payments. These payments include the cost of the ocean foreign-mail services of the various countries. The proportion of them that represents a fair competing price for the transportation of the mails is in no sense subsidy. With equal and even greater reason might the foreigner point to the nearly \$45,000,000 paid by our Post Office Department last year for railway transportation of mails as subsidy to the internal commerce of the country. When from the sum set out in the committee's report reasonable deductions are made for the parts falling under no proper definition of subsidy, the remainder left to cover the ocean commerce of the whole outside world becomes too inconsequential in amount to merit the awful significance which the friends of the subsidy principle assume to attach to it.

#### FRENCH AND ITALIAN SUBSIDIES—"SUBSIDY PORTS."

And whether the amount be considered large or small, the disbursements represent waste of public revenues rather than beneficial consequence to the merchant marine entangled with them. The country represented in this tabulated statement as paying the largest annual amounts of subsidy is France, and France is an excellent case in point. France has been paying liberal sub-

sidies for nearly 30 years, and yet last year had only 609 steamships and 1,155 sail ships, or equal to but two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter making up the remnant of our own merchant marine. Construction of an unnecessary ship is no useful contribution to merchant marine. An unoperated ship rotting in port is a travesty on merchant marine. A ship sailed to draw subsidy rather than cargoes is a poor picture of merchant marine. The construction subsidies of France filled her dockyards with useless vessels and her harbors with idle and decaying ships. Her sailing subsidies induced the spectacle of wooden and other ships sailing at random and without reference to cargoes to secure the subsidy. As an agency to render potential her merchant marine subsidy has been bitterly disappointing. Only as an agency to breed ravenous appetites in her shipyards which constantly clamor for more, to dissipate French revenue, and to confront the French Government with vexing problems has it been successful. Italian subsidy added somewhat to the tools of her carrying trade, but practically nothing to the trade itself. It induced the spectacle of Italian ships calling at "subsidy ports" named in the regulations neither to unload nor take on cargo, but only to secure their drafts on the Italian treasury.

#### BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE AND SUBSIDY.

Nor can the British merchant marine be cited as a triumph of subsidy. When the late Col. John C. New, of Indiana, then our consul general at London, said in his report of September 3, 1889, to the Department of State that "the British Government does not grant subsidies in the general sense of that term to any steamship companies," he stated what is true now. The only measurable departure is the admiralty subvention to the Cunard Line under the contract of 1902, and this exception emphasizes the rule. The population of the British Empire comprises nearly 400,000,000 souls, less than 11 per cent of whom reside in the United Kingdom. The Empire encircles the globe. Postal communication is indispensable to British colonial and military policy.

In pursuance of this policy the British postal authorities enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the transportation of the mails to colonial or foreign ports, whether the bidders be British, German, or American. For years the North German Lloyd held contracts for the conveyance of British mails between English ports and New York. In pursuance of the same policy the British war office makes disbursements to the owner of a certain class of merchant vessels for training naval reserves and for the privilege of calling the vessels into the naval service in times of war as transports. These postal and military payments are manifestly political rather than commercial both in their purpose and in their effect.

Moreover, the overwhelming majority of the merchant marine of Great Britain does not participate and never has participated either directly or indirectly in these or other public treasury payments. Of her 6,503 steamships in the ocean trade, over 94 per cent receive not a farthing from the postal or any other public funds. Of her 4,703 sail ships in the same trade not one has any pecuniary connection with the Government. These thousands of unsubsidized carriers constitute the solid, unpurchased strength of her merchant marine, and speak for themselves around the world the true story of her mercantile supremacy on the sea. And this suggests that the advocates of this bill in invoking the specter of foreign subsidies prove too much. No nation pretends to extend subsidy to the whole body of its merchant marine. Either subsidy is not strengthening at all, or the domestic subsidy sufficient to meet and overcome the subsidized foreign rival must utterly break down and destroy the unsubsidized domestic rival. They leave no choice but wanton extravagance or wanton injustice.

#### SUBSIDY A WEAKENING INFLUENCE ON MERCHANT MARINE.

The great body of the ocean commerce of the world has been built up without connection with subsidy and without reference to it. On the whole, subsidy has been a weakening influence to the merchant marine connected with it. The Collins Line was started in 1850 with an American subsidy of \$19,500 per voyage, and within a few years after went into bankruptcy. The Inman Line was started the same year without subsidy, paid dividends, and survives to this day. The Galway Line, backed by a subsidy of £3,000, or \$15,000, per voyage, went to the wall, while the Anchor Line, started without subsidy, met all competition, grew in strength, and is still in operation. For the past two years the North German Lloyd, with its German mail subvention, has paid no dividends, while the unsubsidized Hamburg-American Line has prospered and paid dividends.

The principle of subsidy and the incidents inseparable from subsidy as applying to merchant marine render it deterrent rather than stimulating in effect. Subsidy involves the opera-

tions of the ship in artificial limitations and restrictions in conflict with the natural requirements of successful commerce. These lessen its natural earning power. They tell against the energy, foresight, aptitude, and adaptability that compel success. Above all, subsidy lures away from the solid and enduring resource of superior business industry and navigation art into the shifting sands of adventitious expedients. It breeds slothful dependence on governmental favor instead of reliance on profitable cargoes, and ends by wrecking more merchant marine than it assists.

#### NO RELATION TO PAY FOR ACTUAL SERVICE.

All this is apart from any question of reasonable pay for ocean mail service. Of course we should pay for what the service rendered is reasonably worth. There is a line of golden equity between the parsimony that starves and dwarfs and the profligacy that wastes and weakens. Surplus payment over a reasonable price for the service is not compensation, but subsidy. Subsidy is extraordinary payment, whether mixed with mail contracts or as an independent disbursement. We are asked to cast it as "bread upon the waters" which will return "after many days." With ship subsidy the many days never end. Nothing returns but the applicant, and he after a few days and only after more bread.

#### NAME UNIMPORTANT—SUBSIDY POWERFUL IN SOME RESPECTS.

Nor is the name of the payment important. The term "subsidy" is a very expressive word. Its technical sense has become the popular sense. Unlike another word, it has not imposed on public credulity nor served as a dungeon to lock away the common sense of millions of people. Call it subvention, or bounty, or State aid, or gratuity, or gift, or alms, or anything but compensation. It is not the word, but the thing, that attracts or repels. By whatever name it is called it has been powerful enough to fabricate and marshal into its service any facts necessary to make its case; to transform and harden the purest fiction into solemn history; to make the most remote coincidence stand for direct cause and effect; to involve Congress in the darkest scandal in its history without feeling the shame; to produce a rugged special, self-patented, self-anointed patriotism that augments in fervor and heat and zeal just as it nears the open doors of the United States Treasury; and to prove the hint of Lord Macaulay that, with a pecuniary consideration at stake, plenty of talent is available to disprove the law of gravitation. However powerful to these ends, it has not been potential to create, restore, or revive merchant marine.

The question is constantly presented as being one of want of ships. The seaports of the world are crowded with idle ships, waiting in vain for cargoes. As well the farmer invest \$1,000 in a farm and \$10,000 in wagons wherewith to market the produce, and then bewail the scarcity of wagons. Never was the struggle for business on the ocean more fierce than to-day. What is desired is ships under the American flag carrying cargoes, and the flag going as the emblem of power and security, not as the ensign of weakness and mendicancy. This view confronts us with and requires a brief look into the hackneyed subject of that collection of medieval ordinances known as our navigation code.

#### OUR NAVIGATION CODE—COALITION OF MOLASSES, RUM, AND SLAVERY.

In the Federal convention it was sought to provide for the immediate abolition of the slave trade and to prohibit the enactment of navigation laws except by a two-thirds vote of Congress. The most insistent advocates of the immediate abolition of the slave trade were George Mason and James Madison, of Virginia. But many other southern Members favored postponement of abolition to a later date. The Middle and Southern States, in memory of British acts which "cut off our commerce with all parts of the world," favored restrictions on the power of Congress to enact navigation laws. New England was pursuing navigation and desired legislation that should enable her to engross the deep-sea and coastwise trade of the young Republic. Besides, she long had been and then was profitably employed in importing molasses from the West Indies, distilling it into rum, trading the rum for darkies on the coast of Africa and selling them as slaves in southern ports. The situation in the convention became ripe for negotiation, compromise, and bargain. Molasses, rum, shipbuilding, the slave trade, and slavery coalesced; and the finished products of the coalition were the extension of the slave trade for 20 years and the wide-open door for the future Navigation Code.

The great body of this code consists of a long series of acts passed between 1790 and 1820 and a few enacted since. The vast majority of these were imported bodily from the British navigation code. A few of the provisions are in the nature of humane police regulations, which no one would disturb. Others are so unique in their barbarism as to nobly vindicate the men who, in the Federal convention, sought to minimize the power



of Congress to enact them. Consent to and acquiescence in them at the time of their enactment arose largely out of the exasperating hostility of Great Britain in the years just subsequent to the revolution to our ocean commerce and her later exclusion of our merchant marine from the West India trade. If amid the distempers of the time was foreseen the danger of their recoil to the destruction of our merchant marine, misplaced confidence was reposed in future Congresses to correct the mischief and avert the crisis.

By section 4132 of the Revised Statutes, which is a part of our navigation code, an American citizen is denied registry to his ship, sail or steam, unless it was built in the United States or was captured in war by a citizen and "condemned as prize" or "forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States." By section 4165 an American vessel once sold or transferred to a foreigner, and though afterwards purchased and owned by an American citizen, is forever denied registry as an American ship. Under section 3114, if the owner of an American ship on a foreign voyage takes his vessel into a foreign port for necessary repairs, he must pay the United States a sum equal to one-half the cost of the work and material in the repairs or lose his registry. Under section 4136, if a citizen of the United States purchases a foreign vessel wrecked on our coast and takes it into port for repairs, he must prove that the repairs constitute at least three-fourths of the cost of the vessel or be denied registry for his property. Of course, without American registry no ship is entitled to fly the American flag or to the security of our registration laws.

These few references show the general tenor and spirit of the code, and disclose how completely it chains down the vast and paramount interests of our ocean commerce and merchant marine to the single and narrower interest of shipbuilding. It ignores every economic consideration that makes for success or failure in the ocean carrying trade. The denial to the citizen of the right of registry for other than American-built ships was of little significance to our merchant marine prior to 1855. Those were still the days of the wooden ship. The material of shipbuilding was abundant and cheap, and from the early colonial days Americans had shown unrivaled aptitude and efficiency in both ship construction and the art of navigation. The slow transition from sail to steam still left the wooden ship, and the advantages of abundant and cheap material and superior skill in construction remained. Between 1850 and 1855 the shipyards of the country not only supplied our own flourishing merchant marine but sold ships to foreign countries, including Great Britain. When a better ship could be bought for less money here than abroad there was no temptation to buy elsewhere, and the provision against the registry of a foreign ship could neither hurt nor help our merchant marine.

#### CHANGE IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND MISCHIEVOUS EFFECT OF CODE.

Then came the iron ship and the screw propeller, which England for years had been engaged in perfecting. This meant change of material, reconstruction of plants, and adjustment of methods to the new type of construction. With England, the new material was abundant and convenient. She adapted the industry to the new developments in the art. The American shipbuilder clung too long to the wooden ship and the paddle wheel. The iron ship was superior for all the purposes of merchant marine, and the country that remained blind to the fact was bound to fall a laggard in the contest for mercantile supremacy on the ocean.

#### THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

Right at this crisis was demonstrated the marvelous capacity of what is now section 4132 for mischief. When in 1849 Great Britain found that the United States by means of her better and cheaper ships was swiftly overtaking her in the ocean carrying trade she, despite the wail of her Tory statesmen, repealed her barbarous navigation code, authorized her subjects to buy ships wherever they could procure them cheapest, gave such ships British registry, and saved her menaced merchant marine. When a few years later our advancing ocean carrying trade was confronted by the superior iron ship the United States clung to her navigation code, withheld the right of an American citizen to avail himself of the new tools of his trade, and lost her merchant marine. England recognized the interest of her merchant marine as paramount, reinforced it with tools from the shipyards of the United States, saved her merchant marine, and with it her shipbuilding industry. We made the shipbuilding interest paramount, sacrificed our merchant marine to it, and our shipbuilding for the ocean trade disappeared with it.

In 1855 the proportion of our exports and imports carried in American bottoms was 75 per cent. In 1860 the proportion had fallen to 66½ per cent. In 1855 the production of ships of all descriptions in this country rose to 583,450 tons, the highest of any year in our history. In 1860 this production had fallen to 212,892 tons. In 1855 our sales of ships to foreigners reached

65,000 tons. In 1860 these sales had fallen to 17,000 tons. Of course, in the ensuing Civil War the *Alabama*, the *Shenandoah*, and the *Florida* accelerated the decline. The titles of many ships were shifted to secure foreign registry and the protection of neutral flags. Under the code the American registry of these ships could never be renewed. But, with occasional temporary reaction, the trend has been downward alike before and since the war. Neither the ravages of war nor the casualties of peace could kill our merchant marine. Other minor influences contributed. The fatal agency was our navigation code.

#### THE UNITED STATES ALONE IN HER FOLLY.

In the barbarism of this code the United States is alone. There is not a single nation left to bear her company. The citizen or subject of any other nation on earth is free to buy a foreign ship anywhere, have registry under the laws of his country for his ship, and the flag of his country over his property. When the Germans wished to revive their merchant marine they ordered iron ships built in the yards of Armstrong, brought them back, and put them under the German flag in their carrying trade. The *Oder* was built in Scotland. From the necessary repairing the Germans improved on the shipbuilding art, their shipyards flourished, have since supplied numerous warships to foreign powers, and are in successful competition with the shipyards of the outside world. Only last year Great Britain admitted 34 foreign merchant steamships and seven sail ships to British registry.

The worst features of the code hark back to the fourteenth century, under Richard II of England. They were imported and engrafted on our policy at an early day—the bitter fruits of a sordid coalition. Since then molasses and rum have lost their significance. The slave trade has gone. Slavery itself has passed away. Swift advancement has been made in the physical sciences. Everywhere mankind are harnessing the forces of nature into their service. Steam and electricity are excluding time and space from human calculations and bringing widely separated peoples face to face. Vast common interests are making for peace, order, and progress. Feudal systems are yielding to the needs of modern society. Old codes are being adjusted to new conditions. Change and improvement mark all other departments of human activity. Through all, and in spite of all, the barbarisms of our navigation laws remain—memorials to stone-blind avarice and stupid folly—the deadly blight on our merchant marine.

#### NOTHING TO LOSE—MUCH TO GAIN.

All remedies suggested other than the reformation of the navigation code contemplate payments out of the Federal Treasury, diversion of revenue which would otherwise go into the Treasury, or further restrictions on commerce. They are all artificial expedients to overcome the artificial obstructions raised by our own statutes in the pathway of our merchant marine. Nor until artificial obstructions are removed can the influence of alleged natural obstacles be estimated. In such removal the country stands to lose nothing that is not already lost, and to gain much that is now denied to the enterprise of her citizens.

Experience has not given weight to the contention that the pending bill will under the act of 1891 furnish valuable auxiliaries in time of war. Such provisions are the usual frills and frieze on subsidy legislation. That a merchant marine develops capacity for service in naval war is true. But the American seaman in merchant marine, from the finished sailor, who knows all of rope and spar and sail and can haul and reef and steer, to the coal shoveler in the steamer, regards his occupation as a profession. He resents regulations that make him a conscript in case of war, and prefers the honor of volunteering as do other men. As to the ship itself, the advocates of subsidy point their argument with the lament that when the Atlantic Fleet made its voyage around the world it was compelled to rely exclusively on foreign transports. Down to that time the International Mercantile Marine Co. had been paid out of the Federal Treasury, under the act of 1891, over \$8,000,000. The company was operating lines of steamers between New York and Europe. That this sum should not have produced even a single transport to assist that spectacular performance is hardly a good reason for the extraordinary payments proposed by this bill.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LINES.

The bill runs specially in the name of our South American trade. That ample facilities are desirable for our merchants and manufacturers to market their goods, wares, and merchandise in South America no one questions. But to give character to the bill, the difficulties have been greatly magnified. The Barber Line, Norton Line, American Rio Plata Line, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line, and Houston Line, all have regular sailings from New York to the Rio Plata country. The first three are American and the last three foreign lines.

As James Davenport Whelpley, commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in his recent remarkably clear, concise and comprehensive report, says:

The days when it was necessary to ship goods to Argentina by way of Europe have passed.

Other points are reached by companies operating on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

That many of the vessels of these lines do not make direct return voyages is true, and the reason is plain. Argentina is a case in point. Our exports to Argentina exceed our imports from her by over 100 per cent. To return the ship without cargo is not business marine. Argentina is an agricultural country, and the export market for her meats and grain is western Europe, just as is our own. The line of immigration and general passenger travel is to and from Europe, just as is our own. A steamer leaves New York loaded with agricultural machinery, goes to Buenos Aires and unloads, reloads with meat and grain for Liverpool, and from Liverpool sails with a cargo of imports for New York. The voyage is triangular because the trade is triangular. It may be unfortunate, but this is the short session of Congress, and our time is too brief to suspend the laws of nature and reconstruct the physical arrangement of the world.

#### SUBSIDIZING FOREIGN SHIPS.

The words, "our country and our flag," are good words with which to conjure, but this talismanic phrase may easily be overworked in behalf of this bill. The International Navigation Co. was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1893. In 1902, by an amendment to its certificate, it became the International Mercantile Marine Co. By this incorporation the company became an "American citizen," for all the purposes of the act of 1891 and of the pending bill. The company owns, controls, and operates through its ownership of the stock of its underlying companies 126 steamers. According to "Moody's Manual" for 1910, the president of the company is J. Bruce Ismay, of Liverpool, England. On its board of directors are Mr. Ismay, H. A. Sanderson, and Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, all British subjects. Among its American directors are John F. Archbold, George W. Perkins, and John P. Morgan, Jr. Of the 126 steamers, the overwhelming majority is of foreign construction and flies the British flag. Of the \$18,475,179 disbursed under the act of 1891, the sum of \$9,791,919 went into the treasury of this company as a part of its gross earnings, and was distributed without reference to country or flag. Of this sum, over \$6,000,000 was clear subsidy. Whose flag did it keep on the sea? Must the United States Treasury stand almoner to foreign merchant marine as well as to our own?

#### NOT THE ONLY UNPROTECTED INDUSTRY.

The advocates of this measure say that the interest to be served by it is our only "unprotected industry" and as such is entitled to the assistance it will bring. Does this mean that we have subsidized the railroads out of the public lands, the banks out of the public credit, and the corporate beneficiaries of our tariff schedules out of the pockets of the American consumers and now must equalize by raining dividends from the Federal Treasury over the corporate interests of the sea? Setting this new symposium of tax eaters in the vaults of the Federal Treasury would not equalize the favors of government. Through all these years American agriculture has been selling its leading staples below European prices and purchasing its necessities above European prices. It has supplied the principal part of our exports to be sold in competition with the agricultural labor and capital of the whole world. In the very nature and circumstances of their industry the farmers of the country can not gain by figures flecked through the agricultural schedule unless, in imitation of some of the real beneficiaries of our tariff, they should combine, reduce production, and by means of scarcity coin fortune from the miseries of famine. There are hundreds of other unprotected interests that may well pray that Government lift the heavy hand of mischievous power and cease a policy that offers all its prizes to sloth and none to energy and self-reliance. It might well begin by withdrawing the palsy of our navigation laws from our merchant marine.

#### A SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL.

The substitute presented by the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. Stone] would remove the chief artificial obstruction to the recovery of our merchant marine. It amends section 4132 of the Revised Statutes so as to authorize a ship, wherever built, if owned in whole by citizens of the United States, to have United States registry, with the limitation that if of foreign construction its registry shall admit it only to the ocean "trade with foreign countries, and with the Philippine and other island possessions of the United States." What reasonable objection can there be to this, even by the advocates of the pending bill? The Blue Book of American Shipping for 1910,

the standard authority on the subject, says there are "practically no orders to be had by seaboard yards for ships to engage in foreign trade." The shipbuilders themselves say there is no construction in their yards of ships for the deep-sea trade. The friends of the pending bill admit that our shipyards are not building ships for this trade.

#### WHAT INTEREST CAN BE HARMED?

Then, what American interest can be harmed by thus amending section 4132? The shipbuilder? He is building no ships for the ocean trade now. Labor? There is none employed in this construction now. The builders of vessels for the coastwise, lake, and river marine of the country? These are left in the full possession of the steel-riveted monopoly of construction for the coast, lake, and river trade which they enjoy now. The domestic producers of the materials of ship construction for ocean commerce? There are no materials taken for such construction now. No investment in American shipyards is displaced, no labor disfranchised of employment, no opportunity to American enterprise foreclosed. It opens the door to the American citizen to purchase his ship, whether at home or abroad, on such principles of prudence and thrift, and enter the ocean-carrying trade under such conditions that the flag of his country at his masthead shall not suggest the red signal of the auctioneer.

#### GAIN TO SHIPYARDS—DISRAELI AND BISMARCK.

Not only our merchant marine stands to gain by the proposed substitute, but the American shipbuilder as well. Disraeli, who in 1849 opposed and denounced with vehement sarcasm and melting pathos the repeal of the British navigation code as destructive of the Empire "foreshadowed by the genius of Blake and consecrated by the blood of a Nelson," came soon to see the wisdom of that legislation in the enlarging strength of British merchant marine. The thousands of workmen in the shipyards of England, who had flooded Parliament with remonstrances against the repeal, found the tenure of their employment increasingly secure and their wage improving. Not long after Bismarck, ignoring the sullen roar from the shipyards of Germany, led his countrymen to replenish their merchant marine regardless of source of construction, the busy shipbuilders of Germany blessed the far-sighted genius and superior wisdom of the "Iron Chancellor." Where the superior interest is wisely conserved, the interest dependent on it prospers, while to treat the subordinate interest as paramount destroys both.

#### IRON AND STEEL AND THE SHIPYARD.

Iron and steel are the metals of civilization. Should gold and silver disappear to-morrow substitutes would be found for them, and, in time, the great interests of mankind would flow on at their usual level. With the disappearance of iron and steel paralysis of all human activity would ensue and the crude instrumentalities and cruder manners of the stone age return. With the passing of the wooden ship the American shipbuilder was chained to iron and steel and by the navigation code our merchant marine was chained to the American shipyard. For many years, under the system that protects the laggard, iron and steel clung to obsolete plants and ancient processes. Finally the bright spirits about Pittsburgh started the scrap-heap policy, reconstructed plants, adopted the latest processes and improved on them, and well-nigh shortened straight lines in reducing to a minimum the cost of producing iron and steel. But the benefits of the cheapening influence of skill and invention to the shipbuilder as well as to society in general must be postponed to enable one citizen, by the magic of the taxing power of his Government, to walk off with \$400,000,000, another to transmute the favor of his Government into possession of one of the great railway systems of the country, and a long procession of others to gather colossal fortunes from the widely artificial margin between the first cost of iron and steel and the price which, by the assistance of government, all other industries were compelled to pay.

Meanwhile our merchant marine thus bound up with the vicissitudes of iron and steel moved steadily toward the vanishing point. With such temptation to use these metals as incidents and the power of government as the instrument with which to erect sudden fortunes on land, it might seem strange that capital would embark on the sea. It is a tribute to the sea spirit still existing that millions of dollars of American capital have in the last few years been invested in ocean trade. Denied the use of the American flag, except on terms meaning insolvency and disaster, these investments are under foreign flags. The substitute bill would permit naturalization of these ships. The United States would become the home of the ships, and the seaboard shipyards beneficiaries of the legislation.

We are spending millions of dollars every year to improve harbors and deepen rivers. Millions more are spent by railroads to tunnel mountains, reduce grades, remove curves, and maintain roadways. These are a part of the price paid for removing



natural obstacles and securing the blessings of commerce. The wants of society are constantly multiplying. Trade is seeking wider fields and greater variety. The sea presents no obstacles. The right of way is free. Ocean commerce requires no making of grades, no ties, no rails, no spikes, no overhead construction, no repairs. To nullify these bounties of nature is the office of regulations conceived in an age when trade was regarded as piracy and piracy was regarded as trade.

Mr. President, I have a few exhibits which I ask permission of the Senate to incorporate in the Record and append to my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERCY in the chair). Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

#### EXHIBIT A.

[From Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1910.]  
Foreign carrying trade of the United States, 1821-1910.

Year.	In cars and other land vehicles.	By sea.			Per cent carried in American vessels.
		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
1843		\$115,025,511	\$34,074,768	\$149,100,279	77.1
1844		172,625,202	47,009,879	219,635,081	78.6
1845		189,880,923	42,520,247	231,901,170	81.7
1846		192,558,348	42,621,965	235,180,313	81.7
1847		213,346,161	87,272,491	300,618,652	70.9
1848		238,305,163	70,725,896	309,031,059	77.4
1849		220,915,275	72,097,984	293,013,259	75.2
1850		229,272,084	90,764,954	320,037,038	72.5
1851		316,107,232	118,505,711	434,612,943	72.7
1852		294,735,404	123,219,817	417,955,221	70.5
1853		346,717,127	152,237,677	498,954,804	69.5
1854		406,698,539	170,591,875	577,290,414	70.5
1855		405,485,462	181,139,904	586,625,366	75.6
1856		482,298,274	159,336,576	641,604,850	75.2
1857		510,331,027	213,519,796	723,850,823	70.5
1858		447,191,304	160,066,267	607,257,571	73.7
1859		465,741,381	229,816,211	695,557,592	66.9
1860		507,247,757	255,040,793	762,288,550	66.5
1861		381,516,788	203,478,278	584,995,066	65.2
1862		217,695,418	218,015,296	435,710,714	50.0
1863		241,872,471	343,056,031	584,928,502	41.4
1864		184,061,486	485,793,548	669,855,034	27.5
1865		167,402,872	437,010,124	604,412,996	27.7
1866		325,711,861	685,226,691	1,010,938,552	32.2
1867		297,834,904	581,330,403	879,165,307	33.9
1868		297,981,573	550,546,074	848,527,647	35.1
1869		289,956,772	586,492,012	876,448,784	33.1
1870		352,969,401	638,927,488	991,896,889	35.6
1871	\$22,985,510	353,664,172	755,822,576	1,109,486,748	31.9
1872	27,650,770	345,331,101	839,346,362	1,184,677,463	29.2
1873	27,869,978	346,306,592	966,722,651	1,313,029,243	26.4
1874	28,022,540	350,451,994	939,206,106	1,289,680,100	27.2
1875	29,838,235	314,257,792	884,788,517	1,199,046,309	26.1
1876	18,478,514	311,076,717	813,854,987	1,124,431,158	27.7
1877	17,464,810	316,660,261	859,920,536	1,176,580,817	26.9
1878	20,477,364	313,050,906	876,961,129	1,190,482,035	26.3
1879	19,423,685	272,015,692	911,269,232	1,183,284,924	23.0
1880	20,931,393	258,346,577	1,224,265,434	1,482,612,011	17.4
1881	25,432,521	250,586,477	1,269,002,983	1,519,589,458	16.5
1882	24,973,817	227,229,745	1,212,978,769	1,440,203,514	15.8
1883	48,092,802	240,420,500	1,258,506,924	1,498,927,424	16.0
1884	46,714,068	233,669,035	1,127,798,199	1,361,497,234	17.2
1885	45,332,775	194,865,743	1,079,518,566	1,274,384,309	15.3
1886	43,700,350	197,349,503	1,073,911,113	1,271,260,616	15.5
1887	48,951,725	194,356,746	1,165,194,508	1,359,551,254	14.3
1888	54,356,827	190,857,473	1,174,697,321	1,366,554,794	14.0
1889	66,664,378	203,805,108	1,217,063,541	1,420,868,649	14.3
1890	73,571,263	202,451,086	1,371,116,744	1,573,567,830	12.9
1891	72,856,194	206,459,725	1,450,081,087	1,656,540,812	12.5
1892	72,948,067	220,173,735	1,564,558,808	1,784,732,643	12.3
1893	87,984,041	197,765,507	1,428,316,568	1,626,082,075	12.2
1894	78,844,522	195,268,216	1,233,022,456	1,498,290,672	13.3
1895	83,104,742	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,888	11.7
1896	96,666,204	187,691,887	1,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12.0
1897	100,804,925	189,075,277	1,525,753,769	1,714,829,043	11.0
1898	108,711,488	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3
1899	117,235,728	160,612,206	1,566,263,857	1,683,876,663	8.9
1900	154,895,630	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,039,523,616	9.3
1901	190,001,745	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2
1902	180,191,048	185,819,887	1,919,029,314	2,104,840,301	8.5
1903	205,059,496	214,095,022	2,026,102,888	2,240,797,420	9.1
1904	220,976,009	224,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,226,808,633	10.3
1905	242,265,329	230,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,380,309,408	13.1
1906	280,412,887	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,556	12.0
1907	312,645,183	318,331,026	2,684,236,221	3,000,627,317	10.6
1908	261,861,952	272,512,228	2,620,740,958	2,793,253,186	9.8
1909	238,580,297	258,657,217	2,462,693,514	2,721,351,031	9.5
1910	319,168,630	200,800,278	2,722,513,242	2,989,613,520	8.7

#### EXHIBIT B.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1910.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY,  
United States Senate, Washington.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of the 20th of December last, asking to be furnished with certain items of information relative to the disbursements which have been made annually in connection with the ocean mail service authorized by the act of Congress approved

March 3, 1891, from the inauguration of such service to the present time, I have the honor to inform you as follows:  
The disbursements under the act mentioned above have been as stated below:

For fiscal year ended June 30—	Amount.
1892	\$120,580.00
1893	498,563.66
1894	420,429.75
1895	282,610.00
1896	794,638.00
1897	1,042,548.00
1898	804,539.00
1899	732,398.94
1900	1,026,307.74
1901	1,036,827.60
1902	1,339,885.34
1903	1,360,234.27
1904	1,375,811.23
1905	1,389,501.00
1906	1,481,915.88
1907	1,332,363.67
1908	1,185,148.26
1909	1,127,245.72
Total	17,360,576.01

The names of the contractors (American citizens) performing the service on each route, the ports made, the period during which the service continued, and the amount received therefor, are as follows:

Route No. 36, New York to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, touching at San Juan, Curacao, and La Guaira, 1892-1909 (contractors, Boulton, Bliss & Dallett)---	\$1,089,105.00
Route No. 37, New York to Maracaibo, Venezuela, touching at La Guaira and Curacao, 1902-1909 (contractors, Boulton, Bliss & Dallett)---	319,186.46
Route No. 42, New York to Colon, 1892-1894 (contractor, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)---	166,497.00
Route No. 44, San Francisco to Panama, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, Ocos, Champerico, San Jose, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan, and Punta Arenas, 1892-1894 (contractor, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)---	141,025.74
Route No. 47, San Francisco to Hongkong, calling at Yokohama, 1892-1894 (contractor, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)---	198,370.00
Route No. 57, New York to Southampton, calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg, 1895-1909 (contractor, International Mercantile Marine Co.)---	9,116,439.20
Route No. 64, New York to Buenos Aires, calling at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo, December, 1892 (contractor, United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.)---	4,772.07
Route No. 67, New York to Rio de Janeiro, calling at St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbados, Para, Maranhao, Pernambuco, and Bahia, December, 1892-March, 1893 (contractor, United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.)---	12,412.60
Route No. 69, New York to Tuxpam, calling at Habana, Tampico, Veracruz, Frontera, and Progreso, 1892-1909 (contractor, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.)---	2,100,321.00
Route No. 70, New York to Habana, 1892-1909 (contractor, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.)---	1,185,390.00
Route No. 74, Boston and Philadelphia to Jamaica, 1899-1909 (contractor, American Mail Steamship Co.)---	1,146,678.00
Route No. 75, San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., calling at Honolulu, Pago Pago, and Auckland, 1901-1907 (service suspended March, 1907, and not resumed; contractor, Oceanic Steamship Co.)---	1,715,877.00
Route No. 76, San Francisco to Tahiti, 1905-1909 (contractor, Oceanic Steamship Co.)---	164,502.00

The required disbursements for the contract ocean mail service during the six months ended December 31, 1909, will be \$593,291.59.

Yours, very truly,

F. H. HITCHCOCK,  
Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1911.

Hon. B. F. SHIVELY,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following list of the contractors and the amount paid to each for contract ocean mail service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Route No. 36, New York to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela (Red "D" Line), Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, of New York	\$63,173.07
Route No. 37, New York to Maracaibo, Venezuela (Red "D" Line), Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, of New York	39,049.40
Route No. 57, New York to Southampton, England, International Mercantile Marine Co., of New York	676,480.00
Route No. 69, New York to Tuxpam, Mexico (via Habana), New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., of New York	133,401.00
Route No. 70, New York to Habana, Cuba, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., of New York	71,032.00
Route No. 74, Boston and Philadelphia to Port Antonio, Jamaica, American Mail Steamship Co., of New York	85,070.00
Route No. 76, San Francisco to Tahiti, Oceanic Steamship Co., of San Francisco	46,398.00
Total	1,114,603.47

Very truly, yours,

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,  
Postmaster General.

## EXHIBIT C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE,  
Washington, January 20, 1911.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th instant, I beg to inform you that as far as known the names of the Argentine ships being constructed in the United States are the *Moreno*, building at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., and *Rivadavia*, building at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass. The contract was signed on February 5, 1910, and the vessels are to be completed, one in 24 months and the second in 27 months from the date of the contract. The price is about \$11,000,000 for each vessel.

The general characteristics, as published, are as follows: Displacement, 27,940 tons; length, 585 feet; beam, 98 feet; draft, 27½ feet; battery, twelve 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 4-inch, 6 machine; speed, 22½ knots; Curtis turbines, 39,500 horsepower, 3 screws.

Very respectfully,

T. M. POTTS,

Captain, United States Navy, Chief Intelligence Officer.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. SHIPLEY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

## EXHIBIT D.

[From Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1910.]

The following table shows the number and gross and net tonnage of steamers of 100 gross tons and over and number and net tonnage of sailing vessels of 50 net tons and over, as given in the Répertoire Général of the Bureau Veritas for 1910-11.

Number and net and gross tonnage of steam and sailing vessels as recorded by the Bureau Veritas for 1910-11.

Flag.	Steamers of 100 tons and upward.		
	Number.	Gross tons.	Net tons.
British.....	6,503	17,566,724	10,852,398
German.....	1,372	3,864,824	2,480,811
American.....	921	1,891,552	1,265,156
French.....	609	1,416,096	826,889
Norwegian.....	1,099	1,396,151	857,269
Japanese.....	623	1,108,843	745,417
Italian.....	405	971,005	583,367
Dutch.....	386	970,906	611,343
Russian.....	577	819,897	499,480
Swedish.....	823	786,751	556,232
Austrian.....	294	755,639	475,131
Spanish.....	409	740,310	461,459
Danish.....	448	643,685	396,562
Greek.....	269	494,255	299,353
Belgian.....	123	291,779	192,240
Brazilian.....	218	210,215	129,211
Argentinian.....	130	128,535	78,007
Chilean.....	69	107,325	68,788
Turkish.....	101	105,392	65,732
Chinese.....	59	90,259	57,333
Portuguese.....	45	69,880	43,646
Cuban.....	36	50,431	31,996
Uruguayan.....	27	38,421	23,855
Roumanian.....	14	34,409	18,512
Mexican.....	30	26,457	16,543
Peruvian.....	9	20,533	12,673
Siamese.....	11	12,607	7,792
Bulgarian.....	5	4,561	2,776
Sarawak.....	4	3,653	2,245
Venezuelan.....	6	3,432	1,891
Haitian.....	5	2,352	1,410
Korean.....	3	2,172	1,728
Honduranian.....	1	1,543	1,010
Panamanian.....	2	1,397	802
Egyptian.....	1	996	754
Zanzibar.....	2	961	478
Colombian.....	1	881	457
Nicaraguan.....	1	751	112
Tunisian.....	1	509	304
Servian.....	1	264	112
Unknown.....	9	12,508	8,238
Total.....	15,652	34,648,866	21,680,092

Flag.	Sailing vessels of 50 tons and upward.		Total.
	Number.	Net tons.	
British.....	4,703	1,306,843	11,295
German.....	979	441,851	2,951
American.....	3,465	1,357,780	4,986
French.....	1,155	482,848	1,764
Norwegian.....	1,116	606,010	2,215
Japanese.....	1,356	173,142	1,979
Italian.....	1,238	379,234	1,943
Dutch.....	603	75,338	989
Russian.....	3,264	546,185	3,841
Swedish.....	1,296	202,803	2,119
Austrian.....	107	9,656	401
Spanish.....	356	49,897	765
Danish.....	714	98,493	1,162
Greek.....	894	145,289	1,073
Belgian.....	11	4,965	134
Brazilian.....	290	60,728	508
Argentinian.....	183	57,293	313
Chilean.....	90	52,874	159
Turkish.....	959	205,481	1,090
Chinese.....	1	296	60
Portuguese.....	254	43,647	299
Cuban.....	117	11,770	133
Uruguayan.....	62	27,178	89

Number and net and gross tonnage of steam and sailing vessels as recorded by the Bureau Veritas for 1910-11—Continued.

Flag.	Sailing vessels of 50 tons and upward.		Total.	
	Number.	Net tons.	Number.	Tonnage.
Roumanian.....	21	3,730	85	38,139
Mexican.....	50	8,712	80	35,169
Peruvian.....	60	31,453	69	51,988
Siamese.....	2	353	13	12,900
Bulgarian.....	3	402	8	4,903
Sarawak.....	1	363	4	3,653
Venezuelan.....	15	2,432	21	5,864
Haitian.....	8	1,392	13	3,744
Korean.....	1	363	3	2,172
Honduranian.....	3	363	4	1,906
Panamanian.....	1	364	3	1,761
Egyptian.....	7	1,901	8	2,897
Zanzibar.....	1	257	2	961
Colombian.....	4	1,121	5	2,002
Nicaraguan.....	6	4,029	7	4,780
Tunisian.....	3	252	4	761
Servian.....	1	264	1	264
Montenegrin.....	22	5,030	22	5,030
Dominican.....	11	1,541	11	1,541
Guatemalan.....	3	758	3	758
Liberian.....	2	686	2	686
Bolivian.....	1	606	1	606
Costa Rican.....	2	551	2	551
Salvadorean.....	2	323	2	323
Ecuadorian.....	1	257	1	257
Monacan.....	1	211	1	211
Persian.....	1	107	1	107
Unknown.....	10	3,937	19	16,470
Total.....	23,362	6,412,211	39,014	41,061,077

## EXHIBIT E.

[From the report of James Davenport Whelpley to the Department of Commerce and Labor, Dec. 15, 1910.]

## SUMMARY.

In reviewing the shipping facilities of the Argentine Republic, two features call for special emphasis because of their importance in considering almost any aspect of the situation. They are:

(1) The one-sidedness of traffic between the United States and Argentina.

(2) The overwhelming magnitude of passenger and cargo business between the Argentine Republic and Europe, as compared with that between the Argentine Republic and North America.

The one-sidedness of United States-Argentina shipping is the inevitable consequence of a commerce in which exports to the South American Republic have been exceeding imports therefrom by more than 100 per cent. The best available statistics indicate that in the River Plata trade alone 479 vessels sailed to Argentina from eastern ports of the United States in the year 1909 against 91 to return. These figures put the case somewhat too strongly, as 233 of the southbound clearances were sailing ships, with relatively small tonnage, while all but 8 of the northbound clearances were steamships. Nevertheless the difference is striking, and constantly to be borne in mind in considering the possibility of faster or more extensive service between the two countries. Moreover, it is a condition which appears likely to continue for many years. Undoubtedly imports from Argentina will increase in the future, but there are no signs that they will increase in a ratio greater than exports to that country. The present consequence of the one-sidedness of commercial relations with the Argentine Republic is that, with few exceptions, ships sailing from the United States are obliged to return by way of Europe or pick up at least part of their homeward freight in Brazil or the West Indies. This condition is at present, at least, an apparently insuperable bar to a natural increase in the direct service both ways between North America and the Argentine Republic.

## PREPONDERANCE OF EUROPEAN TRAFFIC—AMERICAN CONDITIONS.

The greater importance of European-Argentine commerce, as compared with United States-Argentine trade, is an equally necessary consideration. According to official figures, 8,214 oversea vessels cleared from or entered ports of the Argentine in 1909, of which about nine-tenths must be assigned to the European trade. European-Argentine commerce amounts to 10 times the value of United States-Argentine commerce, while the difference in passenger traffic is almost 200 to 1. The latter is largely accounted for by the immigration of about a quarter of a million persons annually, and the fact that nearly half of such travelers return. This makes the traffic probably the best of its kind in the world, better balanced than that of the United States, for instance, where it is estimated that not more than 25 per cent of the immigrants return.

Present conditions in the shipping service between the United States and the Argentine Republic may be summarized as follows:

(1) Cargo-carrying facilities between the United States and Argentina are ample and rates are reasonable, considering the character of the trade and by comparison with rates on other trade routes of the world. No appreciable amount of cargo goes any longer by way of Europe.

(2) Such difficulties as exist in shipping merchandise from the United States to the Argentine are due to delays in discharging, particularly at Buenos Aires.

(3) Passenger service is as frequent and as rapid as present traffic makes possible on a commercial basis, although not what might be desired. It is understood that the company now operating the only service designed for that traffic is doing so without profit, in the hope of what promises for the future.

(4) Mails are slow and uncertain.

## PROSPECTS FOR BETTER SERVICE.

The matter of faster and more frequent passenger and mail service is one which admits of consideration from various sides. It may be argued that to wait for passengers before improving the service is the wrong method, and that if fast ships were put in operation business would follow. It must not be forgotten that the few persons who



travel between North and South America are those who usually find it necessary to do so. There is practically no excursion traffic. Undoubtedly some could be developed with improved traveling conditions, but its growth would be slow. The racial connection of South America with Europe must long continue to deflect most of the excursion travel that way, while the amount of time and money involved in a South American tour would be a serious drawback to a large business from the United States. Still it is not unlikely that reasonable tourist travel might be built up as far south, at least, as Rio de Janeiro, particularly as that city could be visited during its winter season, at the time of hot weather in the United States.

It must not be forgotten that even the European passenger service, enormously larger and more varied, has not yet reached the point of thorough ships, and numbers only a few vessels of as high a speed as 16 knots. Opinion among steamship men is that the one 18-knot ship in the South American service, the Lloyd-Italiano liner, *Principessa Mafalda*, is unprofitable to its owners, except possibly in the prestige which it brings to the company.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon	Cummins	McCumber	Shively
Borah	Curtis	Nelson	Simmons
Bradley	Depew	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Brandeggee	Flint	Overman	Stone
Bristow	Frazier	Page	Swanson
Brown	Frye	Penrose	Taylor
Bulkeley	Gore	Percy	Terrell
Chamberlain	Heyburn	Perkins	Thornton
Clapp	Johnston	Purcell	Warner
Crane	Jones	Rayner	Warren
Crawford	Kean	Richardson	
Cullom	Lodge	Root	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri will state it.

Mr. STONE. Or, rather, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STONE. The Chair stated that there were 46 Senators present?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did.

Mr. STONE. I desire to know on what basis that is a quorum of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There are 91 Members of the Senate at present.

Mr. STONE. Only 91, and 46 make a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-six make a quorum of 91.

Mr. STONE. That is due to the absence of a Senator from Colorado?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is due to the lack of a Senator from Colorado.

Mr. FRYE. I ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection, that will be done.

#### SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Mr. CUMMINS rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair will lay before the Senate the following.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar 11: Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections relative to certain charges relating to the election of WILLIAM LORIMER, a Senator from the State of Illinois, by the legislature of that State, made in obedience to Senate resolution 264.

Mr. CUMMINS addressed the Senate. After having spoken about 45 minutes he said:

Mr. President, I understand there is a desire for an executive session, and I yield for that purpose. I desire to give notice that I will resume my argument upon this case at the close of the morning business to-morrow.

[For Mr. CUMMINS's entire speech see Senate proceedings of Friday, January 27.]

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 22 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 27, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 26, 1911.*

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Nicholas J. Whalen, of Michigan, to be United States marshal, western district of Michigan, vice Frank W. Wait, whose term has expired.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate, to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning February 15, 1911, vice Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, to be retired from active service by operation of law on February 14, 1911.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

Marion Pervis Vestal, at large, to be second lieutenant from January 25, 1911, to fill an existing vacancy.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 15, 1910.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Harrison C. Browne, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm, with rank from June 15, 1910.

##### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain from January 21, 1911, vice Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, detailed as paymaster on that date.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy from the 16th day of January, 1911, upon the completion of eight years' service as assistant naval constructors:

Julius A. Furer,  
William B. Fogarty,  
Sidney M. Henry, and  
Lewis B. McBride.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1910, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

John C. Latham,  
Schamyl Cochran,  
Philip Seymour,  
Stuart O. Greig,  
Carl C. Clark,  
John F. Shafroth, jr.,  
Karl F. Smith,  
Ernest W. McKee,  
John F. McClain,  
Willis A. Lee, jr.,  
William H. Stiles, jr.,  
Frederick T. Van Auken,  
Marshall Collins,  
Kinchin L. Hill,  
Thomas C. Kinkaid,  
Selah M. La Bounty,  
Abner M. Steckel,  
Guy C. Barnes,  
Paul J. Peyton,  
Cleveland McCauley,  
Edward H. Connor,  
Leslie C. Davis,  
Thomas M. Tipton,  
Raymond G. Thomas, and  
Eugene D. McCormick.

Pay Inspector Samuel L. Heap to be a pay director in the Navy from the 2d day of January, 1911, vice Pay Director Charles W. Littlefield, retired.

##### POSTMASTERS.

##### ARKANSAS.

Andrew J. Tabor to be postmaster at Green Forest, Ark. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

##### CALIFORNIA.

Nora Buchanan to be postmaster at Black Diamond, Cal., in place of Nora Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1911.

Frank L. Caughey to be postmaster at Ukiah, Cal., in place of Philo Handy. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

Fred E. Cornell to be postmaster at Sunnyvale, Cal., in place of Fred E. Cornell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

Charles B. Randall to be postmaster at Kerman, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

## CONNECTICUT.

Frank A. Hagarty to be postmaster at Hartford, Conn., in place of Frank A. Hagarty. Incumbent's commission expires March 1, 1911.

## IDAHO.

William H. Greenhow to be postmaster at Twin Falls, Idaho, in place of William H. Greenhow. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1910.

## ILLINOIS.

Palmer E. Anderson to be postmaster at Princeton, Ill., in place of Clark J. McManis, deceased.

Samuel G. Enloe to be postmaster at Mulberry Grove, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Peter A. Nelson to be postmaster at Lemont, Ill., in place of Peter A. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1911.

Otis E. Stumpf to be postmaster at Findlay, Ill., in place of Otis E. Stumpf. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1911.

Frank L. Wilkins to be postmaster at St. Anne, Ill., in place of Frank L. Wilkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

## INDIANA.

Calvin Myers to be postmaster at Francesville, Ind., in place of Calvin Myers. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1911.

William E. Netherton to be postmaster at Winamac, Ind., in place of William E. Netherton. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1910.

Clinton T. Sherwood to be postmaster at Linton, Ind., in place of Clinton T. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1911.

## IOWA.

Harry E. Beach to be postmaster at Carroll, Iowa, in place of John B. Hungerford. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1910.

George W. Cook to be postmaster at Guthrie Center, Iowa, in place of George W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1911.

J. W. Hadley to be postmaster at North English, Iowa, in place of Merritt S. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

J. W. Halden to be postmaster at Moravia, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Grace Kennedy to be postmaster at Peterson, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

## KANSAS.

J. M. Cannon to be postmaster at Cunningham, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

C. M. Heaton to be postmaster at Lincoln, Kans., in place of William E. Mencher. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1910.

## MARYLAND.

John McFarland to be postmaster at Lonaconing, Md., in place of John McFarland. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel R. Moseley to be postmaster at Hyde Park, Mass., in place of Samuel R. Moseley. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

## MICHIGAN.

Oren B. Brown to be postmaster at Addison, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Margaret Duncan to be postmaster at Au Sable, Mich., in place of Margaret Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1910.

Luther E. Sherman to be postmaster at Bessemer, Mich., in place of Luther E. Sherman. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

## MINNESOTA.

John Y. Breckenridge to be postmaster at Pine City, Minn., in place of John Y. Breckenridge. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1911.

Jesse E. Dade to be postmaster at Blackduck, Minn., in place of Anna E. Townsend, removed.

Clinton D. Grinols to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Minn., in place of Clinton D. Grinols. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1910.

Frederick T. Schlegel to be postmaster at Arlington, Minn., in place of Frederick T. Schlegel. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

## MISSOURI.

Judson M. Boyd to be postmaster at Tipton, Mo., in place of Judson M. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired March 23, 1910.

Wesley W. Wehrli to be postmaster at Mound City, Mo., in place of Wesley W. Wehrli. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1911.

Eugene E. Wyatt to be postmaster at Oak Grove, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1910.

## NEBRASKA.

Cary K. Cooper to be postmaster at Humboldt, Nebr., in place of Cary K. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1910.

Irvin B. Jeffries to be postmaster at Pilger, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Ira E. Tash to be postmaster at Alliance, Nebr., in place of Ira E. Tash. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1911.

Asa B. Wood to be postmaster at Gering, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

## NEW JERSEY.

Thomas E. Hunt to be postmaster at Penn Grove, N. J., in place of Thomas E. Hunt. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1911.

Charles E. Stults to be postmaster at Hightstown, N. J., in place of Charles E. Stults. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1910.

## NEW YORK.

Howard G. Britting to be postmaster at Williamsville, N. Y., in place of Howard G. Britting. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1911.

Horace L. Burrill to be postmaster at Weedsport, N. Y., in place of Horace L. Burrill. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1911.

James H. Hitt to be postmaster at Margaretville, N. Y., in place of James H. Hitt. Incumbent's commission expires February 28, 1911.

William J. H. Parker to be postmaster at Moravia, N. Y., in place of William J. H. Parker. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1911.

Thomas Wheeler to be postmaster at Utica, N. Y., in place of Harry W. Roberts, resigned.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph W. Shidler to be postmaster at Marianna, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

John S. Wilson to be postmaster at Columbia, Pa., in place of John S. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1911.

## TEXAS.

Charles J. Lewis to be postmaster at Clarendon, Tex., in place of Charles J. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired February 22, 1910.

David M. Willson to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Tex., in place of David M. Willson. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1911.

## UTAH.

John A. Smith to be postmaster at Heber, Utah, in place of John A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1911.

## VERMONT.

John E. Sullivan to be postmaster at Hardwick, Vt., in place of Frank T. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1911.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

William H. Latham to be postmaster at Ravenswood, W. Va., in place of Isaac M. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1911.

J. E. Overton to be postmaster at Cairo, W. Va., in place of Benjamin R. Twyman. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1911.

## WISCONSIN.

Thomas G. Aiken to be postmaster at Onalaska, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

Francis R. Dittmer to be postmaster at Seymour, Wis., in place of Francis R. Dittmer. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1911.

Charles Kinnach to be postmaster at Cudahy, Wis., in place of Charles Kinnach. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1911.



# CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 26, 1911.*

## DISTRICT JUDGE.

Van Vechten Veeder to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Edwin Porch Morrow to be United States attorney, eastern district of Kentucky.

## UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Eugene L. Lewis to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Benjamin F. Keith to be collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, N. C.

## POSTMASTERS.

### CONNECTICUT.

James H. Pilling, Waterbury.

### GEORGIA.

Wilbur S. Freeman, Claxton.

### IDAHO.

William H. Greenhow, Twin Falls.

### INDIANA.

Arthur A. Holmes, Sullivan.

John Sharp, Frankton.

Roy E. Turner, Dana.

### IOWA.

C. J. Schneider, Garner.

James C. Scott, Glidden.

Henry G. Walker, Iowa City.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield.

### NEW JERSEY.

James P. Van Schoick, Manasquan.

### NEW YORK.

Thomas Wheeler, Utica.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Edward M. Linville, Kernersville.

### TEXAS.

Americus C. Nafus, Mesquite.

### VERMONT.

John S. Sweeney, Island Pond.

### VIRGINIA.

George D. Kilgore, Norton.

### WYOMING.

James V. McClenathan, Sunrise.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 26, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege of the House. I want to call the Speaker's attention to the fact that the committee appointed to investigate the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Forestry made a report to this House on the 7th of December last, and that said report was supposed to be referred—

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order, that the gentleman is out of order in discussing the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska said that he rose to a question of privilege. The Chair is listening to find out what it is.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, Mr. Speaker, that report was supposed to have been referred to a committee of this House. The press of the country so stated, and as a matter of fact the Journal shows that these reports were not referred to any committee until the 19th of December, which was several weeks after they were made to the House and laid on the Speaker's desk, and all efforts of the Members to find the reports were unavailing.

There was a condition of mystery and doubt surrounding them, and finally when the order was entered on the Journal on the 19th day of December it referred the reports to the Committee on Agriculture. They still did not reach that committee for weeks after the reference was made, and only yesterday, after diligent efforts made by a number of the Members of this House, has it been possible to get before that committee those reports which were introduced in the House and laid on the Speaker's desk six or eight weeks ago.

My point is this, that it involves the integrity of the proceedings of this House, and I offer the following resolution, which I ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas on December 7 the House received from the joint committee appointed to investigate the Department of Interior and the Forestry Bureau three reports, made under House joint resolution 103; and Whereas there was unexplained delay, doubt, and mystery, and confusion in referring said reports to the Committee on Agriculture, and the said reference was not made until December 19; and

Whereas the said committee did not receive said reports in accordance with said order of reference until January 25; and

Whereas said reports during that period were neither upon the Speaker's desk nor in the hands of the Committee on Agriculture, to which they were referred, nor of any other committee: Now, therefore,

Resolved, That these irregular proceedings and this misleading and improper treatment of these reports, rendering them for six weeks unavailable and inaccessible, constitute a violation of the proper procedure of the House, and the Committee on Rules be, and it is hereby, directed to investigate and report to the House within one week the reasons for the delay and irregular treatment of these reports.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that the resolution should go to a committee. I suppose the gentleman asks for immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The resolution proposes to refer the matter to the Committee on Rules for investigation. The Clerk will again read that portion of the resolution.

The Clerk again read the resolution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of large importance.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my point of order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was deemed of sufficient importance for the two Houses of Congress to appoint and for the President to approve a joint resolution creating a committee to investigate, and that committee was not only instructed to investigate by taking testimony all over the United States, holding open meetings, swear witnesses, and to preserve the testimony and evidence taken in the case, but it was directed to report to this Congress, implying that this Congress, and not some other Congress, at some other time, should act on these reports, and yet from the 7th of December to the present time the Members of this House have not been able to get possession of these reports; have not been able to initiate any proceedings in the House to bring them before this body.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter which commands the attention of the House, demands an explanation from those responsible for it. If there is reason why these reports should be hung like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, being neither upon the Speaker's desk nor in the committee to which they were referred, let that reason be stated. If there is a reason why the House should be prevented from considering and passing upon these reports, let the reason be stated by those responsible for it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the suggestion to the gentleman that I have no objection whatever to this committee making the investigation of the allegations which he makes, but he is asking in his resolution that the House adopt the truth of his statement from beginning to end. What is the use of the House adopting the statement and then sending it to a committee to investigate it? If he would say "the alleged delay" in the proper place in his resolution, as far as I am concerned, I would not have the slightest objection to it.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, nobody has denied the statements made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK].

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state at this point that the matter which the gentleman brings now before the House has for the first time come to the attention of the Chair. With the vast number of bills and the vast number of reports that are presented, while the Speaker has general direction of the reference of bills, and is responsible and accepts the responsibility for their reference, it is absolutely impossible for the Speaker, on account of time and largely on account of lack of competency, to give personal attention to the references or to follow those references to their destination. The Chair frankly states to the House, and, if necessary, to the country, this absolute condition touching the public business. The Chair has no recollection about this report. The Chair is informed, however, that promptly the reference was made. However, on reference reports do not go directly to the committee, but go, in fact, directly to the Printing Office to be printed. In this case the